

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1888.

No. 6.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.
LELAND HOUSE,
& Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Fur and Feed, Furniture, etc.
A. McKENZIE,
Dealer, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Dancers and Sausages.
S. H. COLLINS,
Shoes and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Agnes and Sewing Machines.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Lester Gordon, Agent.
E. WISMER,
Blacksmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
ESLIE GORDON,
Associate, Notary Public, Conveyancer,
Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
DUNDAS STRONG, R. A.,
LAWYER OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.
G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my Office, or at the
Post Office.
QU'APPELLE.
J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
QU'APPELLE.
Office opposite McEwan's Blacksmith
shop.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY
AT THE
Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.
J. DOOLITTLE.

LIME FOR SALE!

IN ANY QUANTITY.
Apply to
FRANK MARWOOD,
Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY the Trustees of the School District of
ABBOTSFORD Protestant Public School
District No. 37 of the Northwest Territories.
Whereas it is deemed expedient by the
Trustees of the School District of Abbottsford
Protestant Public School District No. 37 of
the Northwest Territories, that a sum of Two
Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars should
be borrowed on the security of the said School
District by the issue of Debentures repayable
to the bearer in Ten equal annual con-
secutive instalments from the date of issue
thereof with interest at the rate of eight per
cent. per annum for the following purposes,
namely:

For the erection of a School House and
necessary out buildings for same.

Therefore, notice is hereby given by the
Trustees of said School District that a Poll
will be opened by the undersigned Chair-
man of the said Trustees at the house of
Mr. M. H. Winn, Section 2, Township 16,
Range 10, west of 2nd principal meridian, on

**Friday, the 28th day of Decem-
ber, 1888.**

At the hour of Ten o'clock, a. m. and will
continue open until Four o'clock, p. m. of
the same day, when the votes of those duly
qualified to vote thereon, will be taken for
or against raising the said sum of Two Hun-
dred and Seventy-five by way of a loan on
the security of the said School District as
hereinbefore set forth.

The qualification of voters is expressed in
the following oath which persons desiring to
vote, must take if required:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am a
bona-fide resident ratepayer of the
School District of ABBOTSFORD Protestant
Public School District No. 37 of the
North-West Territories; that I am
of the full age of twenty-one years; that I
am not an alien or unfranchised Indian;
that I have not voted before at this election
and that I have not received any reward
either directly or indirectly, nor have I any
hope of receiving any reward for voting at
this time and place. So help me God."

Of which all persons interested are hereby
notified and are required to govern them-
selves accordingly.

Dated at Abbottsford, this 5th day of Decem-
ber, 1888.

JOHN MACALISTER, Chairman,
WILLIAM GIBSON,
ALEX. KINDRED,
Trustees.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of prop-
erty with lowest selling prices to

G. E. CULLEN,
Or **R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,**
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

INDIAN HEAD.

—Mrs. Moody has gone to Kam-
loops. Her husband went there some
time ago.

—Indian Head, Masonic Lodge will
meet on Monday next. D. D. G. M.
James Weidman will pay the Lodge
an official visit.

—On the evening of the 28th a very
enjoyable send off was given to Coun-
cillor Kirkland who started for Eng-
land on the 29th. Supper was pro-
vided in first class style by Mr. W. R.
Boyd. The chair was filled by Major
Bell and the vice chair by Mr. McKay.
The usual loyal toasts were duly hon-
ored in addition to that of the guest
of the evening which was received
with much enthusiasm.

WOLSELEY.

—The S. school now meets in the
afternoon instead of in the morning,
as formerly. Some new classes have
been formed, and Mr. T. L. Bray has
consented to take the office of super-
intendent.

—Mr. Gibbs has been in the
Scotch settlement south of here for
the last four weeks with the Gov-
ernment well-boring machine, and
is doing good work for the settlers,
having in every place he has visited
got a good supply of water, which
will be a great boon to those who
used to go three and four miles for
it. Last week he was at Wm. Gib-
son's, where he got water at 108
feet, which rose 84 feet in a short
time.

—On Saturday evening, Decem-
ber 8, a meeting of the citizens of
Wolseley was held in the waiting-
room of the station to discuss the
advisability of forming a literary
society. There was a large attend-
ance, and the unanimous opinion
was that such a society should be
started at once. The following offi-
cers were then elected: President,
Mr. J. P. Dill; vice-presidents, Mr.
T. L. Bray and Mr. Cole; secretary-
treasurer, Mr. R. A. McLoughry;
program committee, Messrs. Thomp-
son and London and Mrs. F. Biden.
A committee consisting of Messrs.
Middlemiss, S. V. Bray and the
secretary-treasurer was appointed to
draft by-laws and constitution. The
society will hold its meetings on
Wednesday evening of each week.

MOOSE JAW.

—J. E. Annable, one of our old-
timers, but who about the autumn of
1884 left for Ontario, has recently re-
turned, and has opened a store here.

—The bell which recently arrived
for the Church of St. John the Bap-
tist was Saturday placed in its posi-
tion. Its tone is very good—full and
rich. The church is nearing comple-
tion.

—F. Plante, one of our merchants,
was nearly meeting with a large loss
the other day. Fire (likely a spark
from a chimney) caught in the roof of
his store. It was fortunately discov-
ered in time, and was put out before
much damage was done to either the
building or the stock.

—Numerous inquiries in reference
to this district are being received from
intending settlers, leading us to ex-
pect a considerable addition to our
population between this and spring.
A large number of entries to land
here have been made this autumn.
The feeling is very buoyant.

—The annual meeting of the Moose
Jaw Agricultural Society was held
here on the 8th. It was well attend-
ed. The following officers were elected
for the ensuing year: President, E.
R. Rathwell; first vice-president, W.
Biddell; second vice-president, Ben.
Smith; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Gray-
son; directors, T. B. Baker, Dr. Turn-
bull, A. Dalgarno, J. G. Beechey, J.
Franks, G. M. Annable; James Mc-
Cartney, James McConnell, Harry
Dorrell, and Robert Allison; auditors,
J. N. McDonald and J. G. Gordon.

GRENFELL.

—The sixth annual meeting of
the Grenfell Agricultural Society
was held in the Grand Union Hotel
on Monday, the 3rd inst. The fol-
lowing is a list of the officers elected
for the ensuing year: A. W. Crush,
president; Thos. W. Wright, vice-
president; G. B. Ball, second vice-
president; W. S. Macgowan, secre-
tary-treasurer; directors, D. W. Mc-
Gregor, G. W. Faulkner, Frederick
Hardy, T. H. Hoben, Wm. Dixon,
Richard Skrine, J. S. McDonell,
Edward Fitzgerald, H. Cay; R. E.
Sherlock, auditor.

MOOSOMIN.

—The Assiniboia roller mills are
running night and day, the average
output being 120 barrels per 24
hours. The mill is a model of neat-
ness and gives general satisfaction
under the present management of
Mr. J. Brigham.

—An accident occurred on the
7th by which a young man named
Garner, living eight miles north of
Wapella, had his leg broken. It
seems that while out herding sheep
on horseback his horse stumbled
and fell on him, causing the injury.

—A meeting of the members of
the brass band was held in the
Queen's Hotel on Thursday night to
appoint officers and frame the con-
stitution and by-laws. The follow-
ing officers were elected: L. D.
Keown, President; John Smith,
Vice President; Fred Chisholm,
Secretary; Thomas Beer, Treasurer;
James McIntosh, John Riddell, N.
G. McCullum, directors. The first
meeting of the directors was held on
Saturday night, when the instru-
ments were allotted.

EDMONTON.

Edmonton Bulletin.

—Jas. Bird brought in a ton of
flaxseed meal for P. Daly & Co., on
Monday.

—Sunday night last a valuable
horse and saddle was stolen from
the Roman Catholic mission at St.
Albert. On Monday night the per-
son suspected of being the thief
stayed at M. McCauley's, Edmon-
ton. He left in the morning and
was captured at P. Bouillette's that
night and brought back Wednesday
morning. He was a Frenchman,
and was about 18 years old.

—The first curling match in
Northern Alberta was held in cele-
bration of St. Andrew's day in the
fort rink. A large number of spec-
tators, many of them ladies, wit-
nessed the game, and much enthu-
siasm was shown. The following
were the rinks played: G. J. Kin-
nard, D. G. McQueen, J. Johnson,
G. Hislop, skip, 15. H. S. Young,
T. B. Henderson, James Martin, Jas.
McDonald, skip, 12. After the
game a meeting of the St. Andrew's
Society was held in H. S. Young's
office, when the officers elected on
the 23rd were installed.

—On Monday morning last a man
by the name of Louis Dube hap-
pened with a serious accident. He
was employed by Mejeau in run-
ning a threshing machine, and was
standing on the platform of the
horse power driving the horses while
at work, when the platform slipped
from beneath him, and his foot got
caught in the cogs of the wheels and
was terribly mangled before the
horses were stopped. Drs. Potvin
and Tofield were called and ampu-
tated the leg below the knee. At
last accounts he is doing well. Dube
is a man about 35 years old, and
has a wife and young family.

—Dr. Potvin performed a critical
operation on a young half-breed girl
aged 18, at the Roman Catholic mis-
sion, one day last week. She had a
scirrhous cancer in the breast of
four years' growth, which was suc-
cessfully taken out entire. The girl
will soon be all right again.

WAPELLA.

—Thursday night was a great one
for the boys, the occasion being the
send off of B. A. Campston, B. A.
Fox, and W. Geake, the host of the
International giving a supper to about
thirty friends. The supper was put
on in Mrs. Ashton's usual form. After
supper, songs, speeches and toasts
were the order and a most enjoyable
time was spent. Most of the guests
kept it up all night and saw the boys
off for old England by the Atlantic
express at 5.30.

—The general annual meeting of
the agricultural society was held in the
Queen's on the 8th, President T. J.
Smith in the chair. Mr. Low, secre-
tary-treasurer, gave a resume of the
year's business and showed a very sat-
isfactory state of affairs. The society
owns four lots, value \$300; one hall,
value \$100 (with contents) and a bal-
ance in hand (exclusive of fees for en-
suing year's subscription) of 165.52.
The president, in asking for the pas-
sing of the treasurer's report, reviewed
the progress of the society from its in-
ception until the present time. He
said the society's position showed the
power of union. The secretary-treas-
urer and directors had worked in uni-
son with him throughout and the re-
sult was a good hall and a substantial
balance. After the adoption of the
secretary-treasurer's report and a
hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Low, the
chairman asked for a secretary-treas-
urer for the ensuing year. Mr. Low
was elected by acclamation. G. H.
Morrison was then elected by accla-
mation for the ensuing year as presi-
dent. John Marr, Archie Hare, W.
O. Ashton and others then spoke
highly of the generalship of T. J.
Smith from the commencement of the
society as secretary-treasurer pro tem,
and president, and asked for a vote of
thanks, which was cordially given.
W. Elliott was then elected first vice-
president and David W. Hogg second
vice-president. T. J. Smith, E. A.
Janson, W. T. Blythe, A. Hare, Jas.
Agnew, A. Roberts, J. Marr, W.
Logan, J. K. Schmidt, D. Black, H.
Blake and Cavendish Neville were
elected directors; E. P. Benoit and
John Rowell, auditors. The meeting
then adjourned to meet on Saturday,
26th of December.

COMING WINTER IN THE NORTH- WEST.

Written for THE PROGRESS:

The drifted snow lies deep and white upon
the prairie vast,
The birds are flying southward, the last will
soon have passed;
The bluffs stand gaunt and naked, dotted
here and there,
All nature soon will fall to sleep beneath the
crisp keen air.
The white clad hares like living snow, move
noiselessly along;
No bird notes reach the settlers' ear, gone is
the welcome song;
The footprints of the coyotes in the pure
white glistening snow,
In straight line here, now vergent, mark
the way they go;
The silent strouded Indian in blanket
swathed about
His tall and wiry figure, face only showing
out,
Pursues his slow and weary way along
seeming endless trail;
To join his redskin kindred in "reserve" he
would not fail.
The prairie chicks are seeking the bluffs'
most sunny side;
The cunning fox and badger snug in their
earthworks hide;
Like scattered virgin paper the snow birds
flit about;
And the speckled pecker tapping betrays
his whereabouts;
The white owl wings it softly across the
flecked blue sky,
Or sits in solemn silence on poplar branches
high.
Safe, sound and snug and warm, the coun-
try's dreaded pest,
Lies the hated gopher in his subterranean
nest;
The prowling, savage timber wolf, lank and
lean and long,
The most to make night hideous, the
animals among,
The glorious sun shines brightly and tem-
pers the freezing blast,
Until the shades of evening their shadows
long have cast.
When all is dark and dreary, then woe to
the wanderer there,
To reach his home will need nigh superhu-
man care,
The trail once lost, the traveller then with
varying doubts perplexed,
Gees blundering on from bluff to bluff, the
last so like the next,
The blinding blizzard blinds his sight and
baffles each endeavour,
To safely reach his home once more, or
again to find it never.
Tis then, perchance his heart will feel that
joyous, holy heaven,
That leads men's thoughts from earth below
and centres them in Heaven.
Tom Jernold.

Prohibition.

High License Works.—License Cannot Make It Right.

HIGH LICENSE WORKS.

A very instructive lesson for students of the liquor problem will be found in the following quotation from the Western Advocate. It ought to convince any intelligent person of the absurdity of high license as a supposed remedy for intemperance.

"The following figures are so full of information, and so suggestive of inferences, that we print them in this prominent place. One thousand dollars is a good round sum for a license, but under this license beer flows in Nebraska like water. And the flow is logical enough. When a dealer pays \$1,000 for the privilege of doing business, he must do a big business. The fact that a large license fee is paid, is itself proof that a large business is done. On a meagre traffic no such fee could be paid. The figures are taken from the brewers' reports, and show the amount of beer drunk in Kansas in the last seven years under Prohibition, in the same time under a \$1,000 saloon license.

NEBRASKA.	KANSAS.
\$1,000 License.	Prohibition.
Bbls.	Bbls.
1880.....40,000	1880.....32,000
1881.....45,000	1881.....28,000
1882.....53,000	1882.....23,000
1883.....55,000	1883.....23,000
1884.....60,000	1884.....25,000
1885.....69,000	1885.....20,000
1886.....84,000	1886.....17,000
1887.....108,000	1887.....16,000

"And yet, in the face of such figures as these, not a few intelligent persons will say that Prohibition is a failure, and that in effect it means free liquor, and some millions will still vociferate that high license is the only cure for the evils of the liquor-traffic. It takes heavy batteries of facts to break down walls of prejudice, especially when behind these walls are entrenched forces which can be utilized for political purposes.

But the heavy guns of fact and history are being put in position, and falsehood and prejudice will be swept away. The curse of strong drink is too awful to abide forever.

LICENSE CAN NOT MAKE IT RIGHT.

If the business is wrong in itself, the license cannot make it right. That is too low an estimate of principles which holds as right whatever the law makes right. Human legislation is neither the ground nor the standard of right. There are existing in the relationships of men, not to speak of other relationships, essential principles of justice which acts of the legislature can neither create nor nullify. In these essential principles is found the law that condemns any business or calling that is injurious to individuals or society. No legislative enactment, or formulated law, however sanctioned, can overthrow this essential law of right, which is antecedent to all legislation, and independent of human approval. It is the law of civilization, the law of human brotherhoods, the law of God. When the government licenses the business which this higher law condemns, it simply becomes partaker of wrong. Herein we see the viciousness of the whole license system when applied to evils. When applied to other things which are not evil in themselves, this reasoning does not hold good. In the case of matrimony license is not given to make right that which is wrong, for marriage is not wrong in itself, but only in its abuse, and therefore it is rightly regulated by the State, and the license system is both prudent and wise. But if the State should propose to legalize by licensing polygamy, concubinage, or adultery, it would transcend its power, violate the higher law of right, and incur the guilt of the crimes it would take under its protecting wing. This is what it does in licensing the liquor traffic. It becomes the patron of the trade. It starts the business

and takes the risks of the evils wrought, and shares in the profits. How, then, can it dodge the responsibility?

If it is wrong to sell, it is wrong to buy. If it is wrong for one man to furnish the beverage, it is wrong for another to use it. Indeed it is wrong to sell, because it is wrong to buy and use the liquor. Therefore, if one party to the wrong is required to obtain license, so ought the other party to the same transaction be required to obtain a license. In no true sense is the "business" licensed unless both seller and buyer are licensed. If license is the order, this is the true principle. Let no one sell without license and let no one buy without license. This would mitigate the evils of the trade; and if revenue is what the Government is after, this plan would enhance the revenue. It would put the Government in funds with which to pay damages to the robbed and ruined families of its licensed drinkers, and to other victims of its licensed sellers.

The grand objection to the license system is now apparent. It legalizes wrong. It makes the State partner in the business. It throws around it an air of respectability, without diminishing the evils that result from the trade, whether it has Government authorization or not. It perpetuates the traffic and protects it, and shares the proceeds. Such a system does not deserve the name of remedy. It is rather an agent of the wrong.—By Bishop S. M. Merrill.

WHICH IS THE BEST PARTY.

Thus asks a young man who in 1889 will be entitled to his first vote.

We answer.

That party which contains the most honest, industrious, useful, humane, home-beautifying, country-loving men.

That party whose honest, humane men control its platforms, utterances and nominations.

That party which plows a new furrow every, instead of hunting the same old furrow for official worms.

That party which welcomes honest men with good ideas, and fears not to inquire into, reason, and act upon a principle or a question presented.

That party which does the most to educate women, and protect virtue and home happiness.

That party which realizes that every day brings something new, and every year should set the people further ahead and make them better off.

That party which is truest in the keeping of its promises.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

FARMERS.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get it weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to this paper no one should neglect it. FARM AND FRESIDE is published weekly and the subscription price is 75 cents a year, but by a special agreement with the publishers we have secured this low rate for our subscribers. Send in your 25 cents to us now.

Wheat receipts at the elevators for the week ending yesterday were 71,110 bushels. Last year during the same period 150,860 bushels received; decrease for the week of 78,750 bushels. Total receipts to date this season, 1,537,410 bushels, as compared with 2,808,470 bushels last year. Total decrease to date, 1,271,060 bushels; in store now 427,183 bushels.

The government has ordered that troops from the Mediterranean section be sent to Suakim. Troops will be sent from England to replace the forces taken from the Mediterranean garrison. A request from Suakim for further reinforcement troops, after last Saturday's reconnoitering, is believed to have been instigated by the government themselves as affording the easiest mode of retiring from an untenable attitude, and from appearing to the public to entertain any misgivings as to the success of their plans.

The Legislature.

Regina, Dec. 4.

After the reading of the journals Tweed presented a petition from the settlers of Medicine Hat praying for an appropriation for the construction of another bridge across Ross creek. He moved that the petition be received and referred to the advisory board.

Oliver gave notice of a resolution asking upon whose authority four per cent. permits were issued. Second seconded the resolution.

Brett moved in effect that an address be presented to the Lt. Governor praying that druggists be permitted to import certain quantities of alcohol in original packages without permit fees. The motion was put and lost.

Reaman moved a resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, that the Dominion Parliament be requested to confer powers on the Assembly to deal with the liquor question in the Territories.

Sutherland moved, seconded by Betts the following amendment: On the 23rd November, 1888, the assembly decided that a vote of the people should be taken on the question of license vs. prohibition; and whereas it has been decided that this assembly has not power to make provision for taking such a vote, be it resolved that in the opinion of this Assembly a vote of the Territories on the question of prohibition vs. license should be immediately taken. But in the event of provision for the taking of such vote not being made by the Dominion authorities at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, it is the opinion of the Assembly that powers similar to those enjoyed by the provinces under the B. N. A. Act in respect to the liquor question should be forthwith granted the Assembly.

Oliver pointed out that in the other provinces they possessed power only to regulate the liquor traffic. Sutherland's motion assumed and virtually asked for a license. He spoke for some time on the inconsistency of the resolution.

Reaman having withdrawn his amendment Sutherland's resolution was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Haultain, Mitchell, Sutherland, Plaxton, Richardson, Neff, Brett, Tweed, Cayley, Litcham, Davidson, Hoey—12

Nays—Oliver, Secord, Turfiff, Ross, Jelly, Reaman, Thorburn—7.

The bill admitting T. C. West to practise as an attorney in the Territories was read a third time and passed.

Regina, Dec. 5.

After routine to-day Cayley presented the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the petition praying that Hilliard Mitchell, the sitting member for the electoral district of Batoche, be expelled from his seat and that George L. Fisher be called to his seat, and that punishment be inflicted on the returning officer.

The report recommended that Mr. Mitchell be confirmed in his seat, and was adopted.

Oliver enquired who was responsible for the four per cent permits.

Haultain, replying for the advisory board said it was a matter purely within the power of the Dominion act, the Lt. Governor having power under the same.

The bill respecting the practising of medicine and surgery was read a third time. Haultain moved that the bill be thrown out. The motion was lost and the bill reported.

The House then went into committee on the bill respecting births, deaths and marriages, which was carried through the third reading after considerable discussion.

The House then adjourned.

Regina, Dec. 6.

After routine Haultain presented a petition from settlers of Macleod praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a bridge across Old Man river. Ross presented a petition from settlers praying for the construction of a bridge across Moose Jaw creek. Both petitions were received.

Ross from the standing committee on immigration presented the following report:

That whereas efforts have been made to secure certain privileges from the Dominion to a sect called the Mormons to introduce their immigration to the Northwest Territories; we desire to recommend to the Assembly the importance of memorializing the Dominion Government to grant no privilege to any such sect not accorded to any individual settler.

Your committee would further recommend that \$5,000 be voted from the general revenue fund of the Territories, and that this House by every means at its disposal press the Dominion Government the advisability of granting us the sum of \$10,000, said sum to be used for immigration purposes, such sums to be at the

disposal of this house. Your committee are of opinion that greater results will thus be had both to the Dominion as a whole, and to these Territories in particular, than can be had by the expenditure of a small sum under the general immigration of the Dominion. We would suggest that two permanent officials be selected by this house to be located in Great Britain; also that four agents be appointed by this house, one being from each of the Dominion electoral districts, who shall be located for a period of three months at four of the principal points in Eastern Canada and the United States at say Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Chicago. We would further suggest that several pamphlets be prepared giving a full description of the localities suitable for settlement within these vast territories, believing as we do that it is impossible in a single pamphlet to do justice to the varied natural resources of the territories. We would report that we have made an estimate of the probable cost of the scheme we propose, as follows: Salaries of two permanent officials in Great Britain. At \$100 per month each \$2,400; four men located in Canada and Chicago three months at \$100 per month, \$1,200; traveling expenses of two officials in Great Britain, at \$5 per day each, \$3,600, four agents in Eastern Canada at \$5 per day each, \$1,800; office expenses \$2,000; preparing and printing pamphlets, \$4,000.

There was considerable discussion on the report.

Tweed complained that Medicine Hat district had been very much neglected by the Dominion Government in the matter of immigration.

Reaman complained that carloads of immigration pamphlets have been wasted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the report, which was finally adopted.

Sutherland moved that a copy of the resolution passed by the House on Dec 4th be transmitted to the Governor-General-in-Council.

The bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages was read a third time and passed.

Regina, Dec. 7.

After routine, Thorburn presented a petition from people in his district praying that certain amendments be made in the herd ordinance. He moved its reference to the agricultural committee.

Cayley moved a resolution respecting miscellaneous subjects, of which notice was given in yesterday's report.

Haultain gave notice that at next sitting of the Assembly he would move the House into committee of supply.

Tweed moved an address to the Governor-General-in-Council respecting the appointment of stenographers to the Supreme Court of the Territories in the various districts. He supported his motion in a short speech, and Secord also spoke in favor of the motion. Carried.

The House went into committee, Haultain in the chair, on the revised ordinances, and after considering a number of chapters and making certain amendments the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned until 20 o'clock.

The House sat until 22.55 o'clock discussing clauses of the school ordinance, after which it adjourned until 14.30 to-morrow.

Regina, Dec. 9.

Immediately after routine this afternoon Haultain said: "In accordance with notice, I now beg to move the House into committee of the whole to grant supplies to Her Majesty." He then gave a brief sketch of the origin of granting supplies to Her Majesty. He went on to explain that the present system was somewhat anomalous. He thought, however, that they should make the best of the system in force. There were two grants—the local and the Dominion grant. He explained that these estimates are submitted to the House at Ottawa, and the total vote is then made. The local revenue is derived from various sources. These sources are in detail before the House.

He then gave a clear exposition of the system on which the figures submitted were based. He said it must be borne in mind that the House had passed much legislation of considerable importance this session, especially the resolution with regard to the liquor question. He thought, one of the questions which the House would soon have to address itself was that of the loss of revenue, which he contended would follow when the permit system was abolished. He did not consider it was proper to press on the people to organize municipalities, but whenever these could be enforced he thought they should be encouraged to do so. He spoke for some time set-

ting forth what he thought the House should do.

The following explanatory statement was furnished for the information of members:

Estimated receipts for ten months ending June 30th, 1889, compared with those during the same period last year:

	Estimated Receipts to June 30, 1888.	Receipts for Same Period Last Year.
Auctioneer licenses...	350 00	362 50
Billiard licenses	300 00	405 00
Commissioner for taking affidavits...	20 00	20 00
Ferry licenses	50 00	57 50
Fines under ordinances	200 00	223 50
Fines under Dominion statutes.....	1,500 00	6,386 85
Legal ordinances fee.....	205 00	250 00
Medical ordinances fee.....	150 00	70 00
Liquor permits	3,000 00	3,171 50
Liquor permits, dining cars	50 00	47 78
Liquor permits, sale of beer	3,500 00	
Marriage licenses	250 00	268 00
Notary public fees	40 00	50 00
Pedlars' licenses	187 50	187 50
Incorporation of companies	200 00	240 00
Sale of ordinances.....	150 00	54 00
Gazette	100 00	56 99
Court fees.....		48 00
Returned dead letters		2 00
Registration of foreign companies ..	400 00	800 00
Due by school districts	102 85	58 78
Total	\$10,750 35	\$12,759 90

Estimated expenditure for ten months, ending June 30th, 1889, compared with that of same period last year:

	To June 30, 1889.	To June 30, 1888.
Services of veterinary surgeon in cases of glandered horses. Cap. 18	400 00	93 90
Registration of marriage certificates. Cap. 29	87 00	87 00
Books for courts. Cap. 60	200 00	132 16
Sheriff's fees for making jury lists. Cap. 62	200 00	305 00
Books under ordinances respecting security by public officers	50 00	
Salary of Queen's printer	200 00	
Expenditure under ordinances respecting vital statistics	300 00	400 00
Salary of accountant. Services of Crown prosecutors in liquor cases.....	800 00	407 50
Postage, printing and advertising		418 29
Legal services in cases of prairie fires	500 00	
Unforeseen expenditure.....		547 08
Henry Lejeune, for auditing N. W. accounts, 1887-88.	100 00	50 00
Agricultural societies. Ferries		66 00
Clerk of court fees ..		342 81
Refund of court fees..		299 00
Exchanges		113 95
A. E. Forget	700 00	5 15
Total	\$4,087 00	\$3,307 50

Mr. Cayley followed, attacking the advisory board and the manner in which the estimates had been submitted. He did not see that the House had much to say with regard to the matter.

Mr. Tweed followed in a plain, bold criticism of the system. He considered from the way in which the estimates were submitted that the authority of the House was a mere fiction. He desired to place himself on record respecting the system of government in the Territories. He said that the estimates submitted were not those of the House. They belonged to the Lieutenant Governor. He considered that they had no right to vote upon a Dominion grant. He characterized the whole system as vicious. He continued for some time to emphasize his objections to the system in force, and was frequently interrupted with cries of "No, no."

Mr. Ross followed in defence of the advisory board. He thought they should make the test of the system in force.

Mr. Jelly drew attention to the remarks made by the members for Medicine Hat and Calgary. He thought it was the duty of the House to make the most of the present system.

Mr. Oliver thought that the advisory board should be entitled to support on lines laid down. He, however, thought there was room to differ in some respect from some of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Haultain.

Mr. Richardson thought the system was considerably less than what he thought it was. He, however, considered that it was the duty of the House to give the advisory board every support.

Dr. Brett thought that the advisory board should get every chance.

Mr. Haultain followed in reply. He said he thought honorable members should not separate the advisory board from the system. He did not

think it fair to hold the advisory board responsible for the present system. He explained that the Lieutenant-Governor had extended all the courtesy in the matter that was required.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Turriff in the chair, and it being the hour when the speaker leaves the chair, the committee rose and reported progress.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House went into committee of supply. Mr. Turriff in the chair. Mr. Betts resumed the discussion. He explained that it afforded him immense gratification to know that in committee of supply he had the privilege of almost saying anything, and of even standing on his head. (Laughter.) He continued in a somewhat humorous strain, and held that the system should have a fair trial.

Mr. Cayley addressed the House in a similar strain to that in which he had already voted. He thought the committee was wasting time.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Oliver, Hoey, Clinkskill and Richardson.

On the item of schools, \$51,270.75, there was considerable discussion. Dr. Brett finally moved that the item be passed. The motion passed.

Stationery, telegrams, postage and telephone, \$570.64, passed without discussion.

Cost of elections.....	\$ 1,373 85
Clerical assistance, L. A. Bour-	
get.....	1,200 00
J. C. Pope.....	960 00
Chas. Lethbridge.....	900 00
Reginald Deane.....	600 00
E. J. Chaffey.....	500 00
Henry Fisher.....	900 00
Mrs. Simpson.....	720 00
A. N. Duggs.....	120 00
Mr. Le Vasseur.....	375 00
J. W. Powers, two months' sal-	
ary.....	150 00
Total.....	\$ 4,257 65
Messenger and caretaker.....	2,160 00
Miscellaneous.....	4,945 99
Service legal adviser.....	750 00

Mr. Cayley moved reduction of this amount to \$500.

The amendment was lost, the main motion carried.

Maintenance of insane patients.....	2,500 91
Printing and advertising.....	4,144 89
Newspapers and books for li-	
brary.....	1,275 45
Traveling expenses.....	2,030 92
Light and fuel for Government	
offices and Council chamber.....	282 92
Services of veterinary surgeon	
in cases of glandered horses.....	400 00
Registration of marriage certifi-	
cates.....	87 00
Books for Supreme Court.....	200 00
Sheriff's fees for summoning	
jury.....	200 00
Secretary, books as a public	
officer.....	50 00
Salary of Queen's printer.....	200 00
A. E. Forget, services as Queen's	
printer for two years and four	
months, at \$200 per annum.....	700 00
Crown prosecutor in liquor	
cases.....	800 00
Prize fees, prosecutions.....	500 00
Henry Le Deune, auditing ac-	
counts.....	100 00
Salary of accountant.....	550 00
Vital statistics.....	300 00
Engineering, inspecting, etc.....	1,500 00
Outstanding claims.....	2,600 00
Ad to districts (roads and	
bridges).....	19,800 00
Contingencies.....	1,533 93
Total.....	\$105,484 90

The House adjourned shortly after passing the estimates.

Regina, Dec. 10.

The House met at 10:25 a.m. Mr. Thorburn presented a report from the special committee appointed to report on the Dominion Lands Act. The report embodied the resolution already passed on the subject regarding pre-emption to homesteaders, etc., and also recommended throwing open the odd-numbered sections and, if necessary, to grant lands to railways that alternate quarter sections instead of alternate sections be given, and that tree-planting by homesteaders be acknowledged as homestead duties instead of grain growing, and that the Lt.-Governor transmit the report to the authorities at Ottawa. The report was received and placed on the orders of day for the committee of the whole this afternoon.

Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Lindham, that the following ordinance be added to the list to prepare which the Lieutenant-Governor has been asked to appoint a commission: "An ordinance for shorter forms for chattel mortgages." Carried.

Mr. Thorburn read a petition from the Broadview agricultural society in regard to the advisory board, having recommended no grants to agricultural societies, praying that grants be made.

The speaker ruled the petition out of order.

Mr. Clinkskill gave notice of motion recommending the granting of scrip to mounted police engaged in the late rebellion.

The House resolved into committee on the revised ordinances. In the brand ordinance several amendments were made. It was provided that the head brand office shall be established where only brands may be registered

with sub-offices where applications shall be made.

At 12.15 the committee rose, asking to sit again, and the House adjourned. When the House resumed it immediately resolved into committee on the report of the Dominion Lands Act committee. At Mr. Ross' suggestion the first clause was fixed so that the extension of five years for the payment of pre-emption asked for from first of January, 1889, covers those now in arrears also. The report was passed to clause six when, for Judge Richardson's convenience, the committee rose and the House went into committee on the Civil Justice ordinance. The committee's report on the Civil Justice ordinance as revised by chapter, comprises 484 sections, which were gone through and a few amendments made. Mr. Betts introduced amendments to reduce advocates' fees and sheriffs' mileage fees. It was thought injudicious to attempt to revise the fees of advocates at this late stage of the session, and an amendment against sheriffs' mileage was also lost. Mr. Ross mentioned the case of the sheriff of Assiniboia having to act on the Supreme Court in banc without remuneration. The matter was left over until evening, and the House proceeded with the second reading of other ordinances.

At 5.30 the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned to meet at 8.15.

When the Speaker resumed the chair Mr. Haultain asked leave to introduce the bill of supply, and the bill was put through the various stages and passed.

The memorial committee presented their report, and the House resolved into committee to consider it.

The first clause, recommending further advance in the responsibility of the Government, and declaring the present system unsatisfactory, raised a long discussion. Messrs. Ross and Tweed were outspoken in favor of full responsible government with two or three members paid to reside at Regina and attend to matters, claiming that no great extra expense would be involved by this than by paying of irresponsible clerks. Messrs. Cayley, Haultain and Secord supported them.

Mr. Betts, for Saskatchewan, was decidedly opposed to it, preferring to let Assiniboia and Alberta have it and let Saskatchewan go back to the old council.

Mr. Clinkskill favored responsibility.

After passing whereases and amendments to whereases, the closing clause carried, setting forth that full responsible government is desired, with the powers given to the provinces by the B. N. A. Act, except the power to raise money on public credit. The report also embodied the resolution referred to the memorial committee. The clause recommending remuneration to persons losing by glandered horses was struck out and a new one made recommending the appointment of brand and hide inspectors at Macleod and Regina. Carried. The clause recommending the granting of scrip to all scouts who rendered service in the rebellion under the police act was carried. The committee rose and reported the report as amended.

Mr. Jelly moved the report back to the committee to reconsider the clauses regarding compensation for glandered horses. The motion was lost on an even division, and the report was concurred in.

The House then resolved in committee on the consolidated ordinances. After some time was spent on sections of the school ordinance, which ordinance was finally got through with, the committee arose.

After several motions that the ordinances be referred back to the committee to make amendments, which were lost, the yeas and nays were taken on these.

The bill respecting the revised ordinances was read the first, second and third time, and passed with applause.

Regina, Dec. 11.

Speaker took the chair at 10.45 a. m.

House resolved into committee on special committee's report respecting Dominion Lands. Mr. Thorburn in the chair.

Mr. Ross' amendment to a clause dealing with pre-emption lately cancelled, recommending that such be not thrown open for homesteading until the whole question of cancelled pre-emption is considered, was carried.

An amendment that settlers be allowed 5 cents per every tree planted, to apply on pre-emption, was carried.

Mr. Jelly moved that a land board be established in the Territories, and his motion carried.

Report reported and concurred in.

Mr. Clinkskill moved, seconded by Mr. Haultain that the services of Northwest Mounted Police in the late rebellion should be rewarded by scrip, and that in the opinion of this Assembly such services were not duly appre-

ciated by the people of Canada. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Thorburn moved that the report respecting Dominion Lands be sent to each of the Territorial Dominion members. Carried.

Dr. Brett's report on trails was brought in and adopted, these trails being from Macleod to Calgary, Calgary to Edmonton, thence to Battleford, and from this last place to Swift Current, and from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert.

Mr. Ross brought in report on emigration, recommending that Assembly ask C. P. R. to grant passes to send men east to work up emigration.

Mr. Tweed brought in report on financial arrangements with Dominion Government, recommending increased grant, both of which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Haultain the House adjourned.

The House assembled this afternoon, and at precisely 8 o'clock His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entered the chamber, gave his assent to the bills of the session, and after reading the following speech in English and French prorogued the Assembly. Among those present were the Bishop of Saskatchewan, Mr. Justice Wetmore, Mr. Davin, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed, Fathers Ledue and Gratton and others.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from your labors during the important session about to close, I have to thank you for the earnestness and zeal which you have manifested in the discharge of your public duties as representatives of the people.

The practical sense with which you have met my efforts to take advantage of the present transitory regime to give you as large a share of responsibility as possible in the administration of affairs in the government of these vast Territories, has left me no cause for regret.

You have applied yourselves with devotion and diligence to the very important measure of the revision and consolidation of the ordinances, and I cannot express too strongly my satisfaction at the manner in which you have done this great work.

The various subjects submitted to your consideration have received at your hands that attention which will render them largely instrumental in promoting the development of the immense resources of our country.

I will lose no time in transmitting to the Privy Council at Ottawa your resolution concerning the temperance question, and I may express the conviction that your wishes will be given all possible weight and attention.

I thank you for the supplies which you have readily granted for the carrying on of that portion of the public service more directly placed under your control.

I now relieve you from the discharge of your responsible and arduous duties, and I will only add that you carry with you my best wishes for your personal welfare and individual prosperity.

I feel assured that on your return to your happy homes you will do all in your power to promote that spirit of progress, that profound respect for the law, and that pride in the greatness of our Canada which are essential to the growth and development of a distinct nationality.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

—Padlocks were invented at Nuremberg in 1540.

—Gilding with gold leaf was invented by Margaritone in 1174.

—The average brain weight of woman is about five ounces less than that of man.

—Columbia College, New York, possesses one of the two extant copies of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works. It is valued at \$5000.

—The difference in cost to the railroad between 1,000 signs reading "Look out for the locomotive," and the same number reading "Danger" is \$600 and it is found that the latter are more effective.

—The bright clouds that appear in the night are sometimes very mischievous. One in 1772, at Java, destroyed a district twenty miles round and killed over 2,000 persons, while one at Malta, in 1757, did immense damage.

—Gas was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton in 1759, and first employed as an illuminating medium by Mr. Murdoch in Cornwall in 1792. The first display of gas-light was in Birmingham, England, in 1802, on the occasion of the peace rejoicings.

—Woodbridge, N. Y., with a population of 800, has two septuagenarians, eighteen octogenarians, and two nonagenarians, aggregating about 1900 years. In 1885 there were in the town twenty-five citizens ranging from eighty to ninety. The average is about the same still.

—Dr. CAROLINE HASTINGS, who has been seven years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Boston University School of Medicine, has resigned the position that she may devote herself to her large private practice.

—Miss MARIE LOUISE RAQUES, a young lady of Morlaix, has received the degree of "Bachelier-ellectre" with the qualification "good," from the Faculty of Literature at Rennes. How is this for quaint and conservative Brittany?

SUCRETS OF THOUGHT.

Commerce defies every wind, outrides every tempest and invades every zone.

The reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from duty.

A noble nature can alone attract the noble, and alone knows how to retain them.

Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess.

The best people are not those who say the most or speak the best, but they who say the best and do as they say.

Every beautiful, pure and good thought which the heart entertains is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

Let a man learn that everything in nature, even mores and feathers, go by law and not by "luck," and that what he sows he reaps.

Oh, how small a portion of earth will hold us when we are dead, who anxiously seek after the whole world while we are living.

It is not the quantity of meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which make the feast. Where there is no peace there can be no feast.

Pride's chickens have bonny feathers, but they are an expensive brood to rear; they eat up everything, and are always lean when they are brought to the market.

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

It seems to me we can never give up longing and wishing while we are thoroughly alive. There are certain things we feel to be beautiful and good, and we must hunger after them.

There are three orders of emotions; those of pleasure, which refer to the senses; those of harmony, which refer to the mind; and those of happiness, which are the natural result of a union between harmony and pleasure.

The true proof of the inherent nobleness of our common nature is in the sympathy it betrays with what is noble wherever crowds are collected. Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day.

If there is any one thing which above all else can soothe or dispel human sorrow, dissipate doubt and uncertainty, solve problems, settle difficulties, turn fear into courage and hesitation into decision, it is the prompt performance of the meanest duty.

I HAVE great hopes of the time when these labor organizations shall become schools in which each member studies the conditions under which he is compelled to live, and finds that the only way in which he can lift himself to the top is by developing his own capacity or aptitude.

A TENDER-HEARTED and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.

THE "Chautauquan," says, "One can never be too wary in answering advertisements which promise large rewards and small work." Miss Susan Hayes Ward, a contributor to that magazine calls attention to a trap set in many papers for women of small means desiring home employment. The advertiser represents himself as an art society, usually located in Boston, which sends silk, satin, or something to be decorated, on receipt of a small amount of money. Either the money is never heard from, or, if the materials are sent, the work returned is said to be unsatisfactory, and so never paid for. The "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union" of Boston says, "A little thought or perhaps a little experience in the matter will show the fraudulent character of such advertisements. If any one really had any such decorative work to be done here in Boston, the simple announcement in any morning paper would bring hundreds of applicants, skilled and capable artists, who would gladly do the work for small pay."

The White House at Washington, D. C.

The White House at Washington, D. C., is 170 feet long by 86 feet wide. The largest apartment, known as the east room, is 80 by 40 feet in dimensions and 22 feet high. The adjoining blue room, finished in blue and gold, is devoted to receptions, diplomatic and social. The green and red rooms, so called from their finishing, are each 30 by 20 feet. The rooms on the second floor are occupied by the executive office and the apartments of the President's family.

Origin of the Christian Name, William.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, in reference to the Christian name, William, says:—"Most persons, I suppose, consider this name to be Norman—Wilhelmus or Guilielmus. But I read in an old magazine the other day a statement to the effect that it is really of Saxon birth, and that its origin is as follows: Whenever a warrior killed a Roman, the gilded helmet of the latter was removed after the battle and placed on the brow of the victor, who thenceforth was styled Gilde-helme, or Gilden-helme. The French, it is added, corrupted this into Guilheume."

"Very."

There are but few cases where the use of the word "very" strengthens an idea. For instance, take this sentence: "Mr. Blank is a very fine writer." How much stronger the sentence is without the "very." To say that a man is very well known indicates that he is less known than one of whom we say "He is well known." This weakening element is a characteristic of the word "very." The same might be said of all superfluous words, though few, if any, are so positively of that character as the word in question.

Gambler's Luck.

Many examples of luck have been cited of late years, and the exploits of such men as Dick Davis, Kirk Gunn, and others at the card table have time and time again been published in the papers, but the way in which old Captain S. did up the gamblers in Galveston in 1879 was about as wonderful an example of what luck will do for a man as can be found anywhere. The Captain, who was a retired steamboat man living at Houston, frequently visited the city of oleanders, and whenever he did he indulged in a bit of a spree and a tussle with the tiger. It was one night in the early spring that I had occasion to visit the bank presided over by Odell & Norton, just over the Two Brothers saloon, and going up the stairs I brushed against the captain, who was already, although it was still early in the evening, about half seas over and insisted on my keeping him company while he tackled the royal Bengal animal. Jim Odell was at the table himself dealing as the Captain entered, and buying \$50 worth of checks he began the contest. Luck steadily favored him and in a few minutes he had won \$2,750 of the bank. With a drunken gravity the Captain now insisted that he had had enough for one night, and that he was going to bed. The smiling gambler tried in every way to induce him to play longer but to no purpose, and cashing in his checks the Captain donned his overcoat and prepared to leave the tiger's lair. Jim Norton, the other partner, had entered the room in the meantime, and had taken his place at the roulette wheel, which stood just inside the door of the gambling room. As the Captain lurched by him on his way to the door, Norton remarked:—"You ain't going out without giving us a bet, are you, Cap?"

The Captain stopped a moment, and then unbuttoning his overcoat he said thickly:—"Make your first one bet, Jim," and laying a note all crumpled up into a little ball on the roulette table, he said:—"Just let 'er go, Jim."

Around spun the little ball, and when it stopped at last the double eagle had won. Drawing the note toward him to see how much he had got to pay, the double eagle calling for 27 to 1, he burst into a loud oath, for the Captain had laid down a century note, and that single spin had cost the firm just \$2,700 more. Slowly and sadly the surprised gambler paid over the money saying:—"You can go now, Cap. The man who can win \$2,700 of us at faro and then double it on one bet at the wheel has too much luck to buck against. Come in some time again when you're sober."

Mice in the Minister's Pocket.

Everybody has heard Daniel Webster's story of the New Hampshire parson who put on a pair of trousers in which the wasps had built a nest, and did not make the discovery until he was in the pulpit. He had just announced the beginning of the text, "The spirit of the Lord is in my mouth"—when the pesky little fellows got in their work and the sentence was concluded with the exclamation, "and the devil is in my breeches."

A St. Paul clergyman found himself in nearly as embarrassing position as the New Hampshire parson when one Sunday he appeared in the pulpit wearing a pair of fall trousers which had been hanging in the wardrobe during the long summer vacation. The wasps had not found him out, but a motherly old mouse had. She had spread a nice warm couch of seal-skin pluckings in the right hand pocket of his trousers, into which an even half dozen of one-day-old micelets had been tucked away. It is a favorite gesture of the clergyman in question, when about to approach a climax in the sermon, to thrust his right hand in his trousers pocket and elevate the left with the forcinger extended.

It so happened on this particular day that Eliph's translation was the theme. The good prophet had been followed by the eloquent preacher until the climax of the ascension in a chariot of fire had been reached when the clergyman thrust his right hand into his trouser pocket. The audience, who had been hanging on the burning words of the orator, were no little startled by the sudden collapse of the uplifted left hand, the index finger of which was in the act of pointing to the gates that were being lifted up to let the prophet in. The expression of a momentary pang shot across the preacher's face as with a convulsive jerk the other hand was brought up from the pocket. A glance at its contents, a quick squeezing together of the hand, the light thud of something dropping behind the pulpit, an amused smile on the face for a second and then the glowing theme was resumed. Only those who sat on the front row in the amen corner heard what the preacher said when he discovered the mice in his hand. "Well, I'll be doggoned!" It was sufficient.—St. Paul Globe.

The Chemical Composition of Man.

From a chemical point of view, man is composed of thirteen elements, of which five are gases and eight are solids. If we consider the chemical composition of a man of the average weight of 154 pounds, we will find that he is composed in large part of oxygen, which is in a state of extreme compression. In fact, a man weighing 154 pounds contains ninety-seven pounds of oxygen, the volume of which, at ordinary temperature, would exceed 930 cubic feet. The hydrogen is much less in quantity, there being less than fifteen pounds, but which, in a free state, would occupy a volume of 2,800 cubic feet. The three other gases are nitrogen, nearly four pounds; chlorine, about twenty-six ounces, and fluorine, three and a quarter ounces. Of the solids, carbon stands at the head of the metalloids, there being forty-eight pounds. Next comes phosphorus, twenty-six ounces. The most abundant metal is calcium, more than three pounds; next, potassium, two and a half ounces; sodium, two and a quarter ounces, and lastly, iron, one and a quarter ounce. It is needless to say that the various combinations made by these thirteen elements are almost innumerable.

Superstitions About Funerals.

It is bad luck to whistle or hum the air that a band plays at a funeral.

If two persons think and express the same thought at the same time, one of them will die before the year passes.

If two young girls are combing the hair of a third at the same time, it may be taken for granted that the youngest of the three will soon die.

If at the cemetery there be any unusual delay in burying the dead, caused by any unlooked-for circumstances, such as the tomb being too small to hold the coffin, it is a sign that the deceased is selecting a companion from among those present, and one of the mourners must soon die.

FRANCIS A. CONANT is editor of the *Journal of Industrial Education*, published under the auspices of the *Industrial Education Association* of Chicago.

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	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$100.00
Half column	8.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
Quarter column	5.00	7.00	15.00	40.00
Three inches	3.00	5.00	10.00	30.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Many members of the Northwest Legislature during this recent session expressed themselves strongly in favor of responsible government. The system we now have was supposed to be a step in that direction. No doubt it was to some extent. But there was not sufficient power given to the Legislature. If more power had been given doubtless there would be less friction in the machinery of government. The objection that many of the members now have is that there too many salaried irresponsibles, and that the cost of Government is too great in proportion to the amount of money at the disposal of the Territories. They claim that a ministry of three, responsible to the Legislature, could manage our affairs for less than the present system is likely to cost, as they would have more direct control of the funds. As it is, the members found near the close of the session that there was only \$19,800 for roads and bridges throughout the whole country. This a ridiculously small amount in comparison to what was expected, especially as that sum includes the Dominion improvement fund. It is to be regretted that the present state of affairs is disappointing, for it was hoped the present system would meet our wants for the present.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our editorial is slim this week because our editor has felt pretty slim himself this week.

We have secured the right to publish the excellent letters on dairying by Mr. W. H. Lynch. One or two of the letters will appear next week.

The Montreal Daily Witness has enlarged to twelve pages, as well as increasing the size of its dages. It is gratifying that a paper of the character of the Witness is meeting with such substantial success.

Owing to the fact that the Northwest Assembly reports have taken up so much of our space we have not been able to give the speech of Dr. Beers, of Montreal, at a New York dental association, on the subject "Canada not for sale." It will appear in these columns next week.

THE PROGRESS will issue an illustrated Christmas number, containing a story and other matter suitable for the holiday season. We have also made arrangements for a regular weekly puzzle column, to begin with that number, and also a column of non-sectarian comment on the international Sunday School lessons, to begin with the new year.

The Northwest Legislative Assembly has been prorogued. His Honor the Lieut. Governor assented to the Bills passed and read the closing address in English and French. There is really as good reason why it should have been read in German, Scandinavian, Gaelic, Icelandic, Spanish, Italian, Turkish, Cree, Sioux, and other foreign languages.

Some of the western members of the Northwest Legislature promised their constituents that they would take home a license law in their hip pockets. However, they go home and what have they got? That depends upon their interview with His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Royal. So far as the Legislature is concerned they came; the saw; but they didn't conquer.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that we have secured the right to publish H. Rider Haggard's latest and greatest story, "Colonel Quaritch," as a serial in the columns of THE PROGRESS. This great story is just out; and the fame of the writer is a guarantee of its high quality. This serial is intensely interesting throughout, and all who are desirous of reading it should subscribe for THE PROGRESS now and be sure to get the first chapters, which will appear in two weeks.

The Mormon settlement in the Canadian Northwest is the subject of considerable comment at the present time, particularly in view of the report that polygamous practices have been introduced. So far the report has not been substantiated, but at the first indication of a breach of the laws of the land it is to be hoped the offenders will be summarily dealt with. Canada must not encourage the growth of another Utah problem.

—The Northwest Assembly is not satisfied with the measure of responsible government at present enjoyed in the Territories, and will probably petition the Dominion government to be granted all the privileges of a province. Save for the apparent desire of the Ottawa authorities to control everything, there is no good reason why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. Manitoba and British Columbia had provincial legislatures when possessed of much smaller populations than that now in the territories.—Sun.

"GRIP."

With the new year *Grip* enters upon its thirty-second half-yearly volume, a fact which speaks eloquently for the merits of this unique and favorite Canadian journal. No former attempt in the field of humorous journalism in Canada was ever successful, because in no former case was there the happy combination of elements essential to the success of such a venture. In the first place, an uncommon fertility of invention is required to keep a comic paper abreast of the times, and this must be backed up by an artistic ability equal to the task of interpreting the happy thoughts evolved in a popular manner. Secondly, there must be the solid basis of right principle upon which to build. Truth, honor, fairness and good taste are all as essential to the success of a comic as a magazine of the highest class. All these features have, from the first number, distinguished *Grip* in a high degree. It stands to-day alongside of the very best productions of its class in the world, and enjoys a fame far beyond the bounds of Canada. To Canadians it ought to be an object of patriotic pride, and certainly little can be said for the patriotism of any Canadian who pretends to culture, and can afford the price, whose name is not found on *Grip's* subscription list. The subscription price is almost ridiculously low, when the rates of similar (and not equally able) journals elsewhere are considered. It is only two dollars a year, although the paper contains sixteen pages filled with bright original humour of pen and pencil, and always gives, without stint, political cartoons on passing events, which for point, power and humor, are certainly unsurpassed in any humorous paper of the day. For ourselves we can say that *Grip* is the very first journal we open and enjoy on the arrival of our weekly exchanges, and we believe the same is true of nearly every editor in the country. Get it for 1889 without fail.

—Take THE PROGRESS from now till January 1st, 1890, for only one dollar.

FARMERS.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get it weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to this paper no one should neglect it. FARM AND FIRESIDE is published weekly and the subscription price is 75 cents a year, but by a special agreement with the publishers we have secured this low rate for our subscribers. Send in your 25 cents to us now.

WHITING BROS.

BAKERS.

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners, Caterers and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cake's Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

WHITING'S
WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25 cts.

R. JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,
WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,
LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skains for wagons.



J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship
Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

A Large and Varied Assortment of

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys,

Suitable for the Holiday Trade,

Choice Christmas Cards
and Novelties.

Procure your Holiday Presents at

QU'APPELLE
MEDICAL HALL,

In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY SO RE,
Horse and Cattle Medicines a Specialty.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded

PRICES RIGHT.

WM. BRYDON.

(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888.

MANAGER.

NEW

Fall and Winter Goods!

NOW OPENED OUT.

S. H. CASWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.

Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

"Colonel Quaritch."

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway
Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON,

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Java sugar is being artificially colored now so as to escape duty.

Hanlan has arranged a match between Teemer and Searle, of Australia.

Lord Lansdowne, the new Viceroy of India, has arrived at Calcutta. He received a cordial welcome.

Madame de Forest, aunt of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has suddenly disappeared, and it is thought she has entered a convent.

The enemy's right redoubt at Suakin was nearly destroyed Monday by a heavy combined fire from British ships and forts.

The election of Gen. Cluseret in France to the Chamber of Deputies will be declared invalid, on account of his being an American.

Jacob Motweiler, a farmer, and his wife were murdered near Edwardsville, Ind., Sunday night by William Benson, a farm hand.

It was discovered on Monday that \$240,000 had been stolen from the government's deposit bank in Madrid, Spain. The robbers are unknown.

A man, thought to be Jack the Ripper, deliberately cut the throat of the landlord's daughter, in a restaurant in London, on Monday.

Geo. Huckabee was shot dead on Sunday near his home in Caddo Parish, La., by Wm. Luce, who has been arrested together with an accomplice named Thom.

It is rumored that Archbishop Walsh, of London, will succeed the late Archbishop Lynch, and that Dr. D. O'Connor, of the Sandwich College, has been appointed Bishop Walsh's successor at London.

The iron steamer, Yaguina City, owned by President Egerton, of the Oregon Development company, and valued at \$200,000, ran on the rocks at Yaguina Bay, Oregon, during a gale on Sunday night, and will be a total loss.

At a conference held at St. Petersburg on Monday, a high military officer urged the occupation of Persia by Russian forces, unless the former country cancelled the treaty opening to the English the town of Karun, a seaport on the Persian Gulf.

Copies of the report of the argument in the Manitoba railway case have been filed with the judges of the Supreme Court. It is expected that the decision will be reported to the government before the courts meet to deliver judgment on the 14th.

The Dominion Government has just concluded the payment of the annual militia pensions to the veterans of the war of 1812. The survivors in Ontario and Quebec only number 105, and they receive \$3, 150. Ten years ago they numbered 1,821, but death's ravages has made great changes since then.

An excellent amendment has been made to the municipal law in Ontario, permitting nominations for municipal offices to be made in the evening, instead of at noon. This enables a large class of working and business men, who cannot spare the time during the day, to be present at these occasions.

A serious accident has occurred on the Canadian Pacific railway near Moberly. A freight train composed of fourteen cars, filled with merchandise, was wrecked by the breaking of a rail. The locomotive got over the weak spot successfully, but the cars were distributed on either side of the track. None of the trainmen were injured.

A complete denial from sources which are apparently authoritative is made of the current rumor that President Cleveland has ill-treated his wife. The denial was unnecessary. No sensible person paid any attention to the story, started by some of the more reckless scandal-mongering crew who can unfortunately find listeners anywhere.

All of the Spanish ministers have resigned.

It is estimated that the value of buildings erected in Toronto this year is \$2,000,000.

John Bright is in a very weak condition, and grave symptoms have begun to be manifested.

The Central State Normal school at Lockhaven, Pa., was burned on Sunday. The building cost \$150, 000.

The Paris Siecle says the government has decided to introduce, if necessary, a bill to insure the completion of the Panama canal.

The man arrested in Kentucky on suspicion of being Tascott has been released. It is thought the murderer is hiding in Wisconsin or Manitoba.

It is announced in London by professional agitators that 17,000 unemployed workmen are on the eve of reviving the Trafalgar Square troubles.

Near Harrisonburg, La., on Monday, R. N. Steagell was shot dead by an unknown person from ambush while riding along the road. Two shots were afterwards fired into the victim's head.

"Whitecaps" flogged George Armstrong, a white man, nearly to death at Waco, Texas, early Sunday morning for leaving his wife destitute and sick and publicly living with another woman.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, made an application to the Minister of the Interior to-day for a land grant to Methodist missions at Qu'Appelle and several points in the Territories. There is legislation providing for such awards.

Rev. W. W. Carson, of the Dominion Methodist church, who was severely injured by a fall some time ago, was presented by the congregation with a purse of \$500, and advised to take a few weeks' holidays to recuperate.

Deserters from the Arab camp report that Osman Digma is at Haneau with 2,000 men, who will march to the support of the Arabs occupying the trenches in front of Suakin when they are attacked by the re-inforced garrison.

A so-called license law is good just in so far as it prohibits the selling of liquor. A so-called local prohibitory law is bad just in so far as it permits the sale of liquor. The Scott Act is better than the Crooks Act simply because it contains more prohibition and less permission.

Hon. G. W. Ross addressed the Young Men's Prohibition club, and furnished on the authority of the police magistrate, chief of police, warden of central prison, governor of gaol, late superintendent of Mimico industrial school and superintendent of general hospital, abundant statistics to prove the connection, the cause and effect between drinking and crime, advocating Prohibition as the true legislative policy of the country.

—Christmas cards and all foreign Christmas papers are completely put in the shade in Canada this year by the grandest Christmas paper ever published. Those who knew, say the Christmas number or the Montreal Star will take the public completely by storm. For sending away to friends and to preserve at home it will be the most taking thing ever seen in this country or in Europe either.

Tomato Omelet.

Put a pint of canned or stewed tomatoes into an open stewpan and let simmer for half an hour. Season with salt and pepper, and a tablespoonful of butter. Beat six eggs well and add to them a level teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of water. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter into a large omelet pan or frying-pan, and when it becomes white and frothy pour the eggs into it. Shake over a very hot fire until the eggs begin to thicken and look creamy; then pour in the hot tomatoes, spreading them over the middle of the omelet. Roll up quickly, and, after browning for an instant, turn out on a warm dish and serve immediately. Care should be taken to have a hot fire, for without great heat the omelet will be hard and heavy. Oysters, cheese, chicken, ham, and, indeed, nearly all kinds of meat and fish, may be used in the same way as tomatoes. When meat or fish is used it should first be heated in a little sauce. Cheese is simply grated and sprinkled over the omelet just before the rolling.

Gathering India Rubber.

Of all the resins so abundantly yielded by the sombre and luxuriant forests of the tropics, caoutchouc is by far the most important; for so wonderfully is it adapted for the needs and uses of civilization that nothing can take its place. Different societies of arts have attempted to increase the world's supply of India rubber by offering great rewards for new sources of supply, but the world has still to depend on caoutchouc, the native forests of which appear to be nearly inexhaustible. Caoutchouc, usually known as India rubber, is a substance found in the milky juices of a great variety of tropical trees, the most remarkable being the caheuc, native to Brazil and Central America. Sometimes in the more light-some spaces of the caoutchouc forests, the traveler comes upon the camps of the seringueiros, as the India rubber gatherers are called.

The time of operation is just at the beginning of the dry season. Holes are chopped in the bark, and the milky sap is carried through conduits of bamboo into clay bowls. When these are full, a bandage is tied over the wound to prevent the precious sap from wasting. After a sufficient quantity has been gathered to fill a great bowl of turtle shell, the new operation of tapping the sap begins without delay.

An earthen jar, without bottom, and with a narrow neck to serve as a chimney, is set over a fire of palm nuts of a peculiar variety. The smoke of these nuts furnishes the peculiar chemical element needed, shared by no other fuel. The vapour instantly coagulates the caoutchouc sap until it resembles rich yellow cream. Travelers describe the operation, which is usually performed at night, as peculiarly picturesque. The sombre depths of the tropical forest in the background, lighted up by the glow of the flame, the tawny Indian bending over the thick smoke, which arises like a column, his copper skin glistening with the heat, and brought out in clear relief by the light of the fire, while he anxiously watches the process of coagulation—the picture as if one were viewing the strange rites of some sorcerer of old myth, or fairy tale, brewing a magic potion or weaving a spell to call malign spirits from below.

From his calabash the seringueiro pours a little of the caoutchouc milk on a light wooden shovel, distributing the viscid fluid deftly over the surface, to insure a uniform action of the smoke. Thrusting the shovel into the thick vapour over the neck of the jar, he twists it with great rapidity till the milk coagulates and assumes the whitish yellow tinge which denotes the close of the process. In this way he puts layer on layer, until the caoutchouc on both sides of the shovel reaches several inches in thickness. It is then cut off and suspended on a tree. When it feels the effect of the sun, the water all evaporates, and the pores become solid, while the color changes to the well known dark brown of rubber, as it is exported.

A FABLE.

The Donkey Philosopher.

"Come close to the hedge, Teddy," said a worn-out horse to his friend the donkey, with whom he was picking up a scanty meal by the roadside.

"Why?" asked Teddy following with his measure I pace.

"Look who's coming!" said the horse, and there passed a well-conditioned cob drawing a cart full of beans.

"How nice they smell!" said Teddy. "I should think they must be very good, but I never tasted any."

"I used to get them in my better days," said his companion sorrowfully; "but I can never hope for them again."

"He's a happy fellow, isn't he?" said Teddy, turning his head slowly round to watch the cart going up the hill.

"Some are born to prosperity, some to adversity," sighed the old horse.

And he went on to entertain the donkey with his recollections of the taste of beans, and to draw comparisons between their condition and that of the happy cob.

Some hours afterward, while they were yet in the road, the cart returned empty, and while the driver stopped to chat with a friend passing by, the horse walked up to the cob.

"Good-evening, sir! Pray, what have you done with all your beans?"

"Left them behind," said the cob.

"Well, you're in very different circumstances from what you were when you passed us this morning," said the old horse.

"How so?" asked the cob.

"Can you ask?" said the horse. "Were you not drawing after you a burden of rich delicacies that scented the air as you passed?"

"True, I was," replied the cob; "but not of my own benefit. The more that I have to do with beans is to carry them for the use of other; it's seldom I get a taste myself."

"Ah," said Teddy to the old horse, as the cob's master drove him off at a smart trot, "how little we know of the truth of things! I have often envied my Cousin Jack, that draws a cart full of delicious vegetables along this road every Saturday, but I shouldn't wonder if he would tell the same story. No one can eat more than enough; and although it looks fine to have so much substance tacked to you, I dare say, in most cases where we see it, others get more good from it than he to whom it seems to belong."

So he buried his nose contentedly in a bunch of nettles, while the old horse stood yet in a melancholy attitude, trying to catch the last whiff of his lamented beans, of which even the empty cart had left a grateful odor.

Apple Pie.

Lay finely-sliced apples at the bottom of a pie dish, strew them with a little sugar and spice, and then put a layer of coarse bread-crumbs, with a few little dots of butter. Alternate these layers until the dish is full. Let the last layer consist of apple cut in eighths. Pour on sufficient water to moisten the whole. Cover, and set in the oven. When the apples on top are tender remove the cover and cook until brown.

A Fish Pudding.

Take three pounds of any fish suitable for boiling. Have two cups of milk scalding hot, and put to it a good-sized piece of butter into which you have rubbed a large tablespoonful of butter. Lay the fish into the milk after stirring in the butter and flour, then add two tablespoonfuls of cold milk, salt and pepper, with a very slight sprinkling of nutmeg. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake one hour in a good oven. Serve with caper sauce.

—It is a mooted question whether sweet or sour cream will yield the most butter. But it is generally conceded that the latter makes the best butter.

—Sheep and chickens both do better when allowed access to a plentiful supply of fresh water. It is an odd and absurd notion that they do not need much water.

Director.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.

Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.

Sunday School at halfpast 11 o'clock.

Children's Service at halfpast 14 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.

Evening on Wednesdays at 19:30 and Fridays at 19 o'clock. Choir practice afterwards.

S. CHAD'S.

Evening every Sunday at 15 o'clock except once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.

COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Holy Communion, 7 o'clock every fort night. Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

CLERGY.—Rev. W. G. Lyon, Rev. W. H. Green.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. Andrews.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday morning at 11, and every evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 14 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDGELEY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock, (2:30 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.)

PRIESTS.—Rev. D. Gratton and Rev. G. Montreuil.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.) F. Marwood, S. C.; Mrs. A. Andrews, Sec.

MASONIC.

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. A. C. Paterson, W. M.; H. Jagger, Sec.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS.

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS.

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, *Pain* should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Rheumatism, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price 25 Cents per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

Canadian Pacific Ry.

TIME TABLE.

In Effect November 11, 1888.

READ DOWN.		READ UP.	
GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.	
D 17 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR C 12 00	
23 45	Kat Portage	5 15	
E 14 30 AR	Pt. Arthur	LV B 14 30	
GOING W. ST.		GOING EAST.	
A 13 20 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 16 00	
15 52	Portage la Prairie	13 37	
17 57	Carberry	11 46	
19 50	Brandon	10 45	
20 10	Virden	7 41	
21 06	Elkhorn	6 50	
21 35	Fleming	6 15	
21 55	Moosomin	5 57	
22 35	Vapella	5 18	
23 19	Whitewood	4 45	
23 55	Broadview	4 10	
24 16	Oakshella	3 40	
24 34	Grenfell	3 20	
24 52	Summerbury	3 00	
1 10	Wolseley	2 42	
1 30	Sintaluta	2 20	
1 55	Indian Head	1 55	
2 20	Qu'Appelle	1 28	
2 42	McLean	1 03	
3 05	Balgonie	24 37	
1 05	Pilot Butte	21 20	
3 45	Regina	23 55	
4 11	Grand Coulee	23 29	
4 30	Pense	23 10	
4 50	Belle Plain	21 50	
5 13	Pasqua	22 26	
A 5 35 AR		LV A 22 05	
D 5 50 LV	Moose Jaw	AR C 21 55	
10 30	Swift Current	17 25	
14 18	Maple Creek	13 24	
17 30	Medicine Hat	10 50	
23 00	Gleichen	5 50	
1 20	Calgary	3 30	
4 40	Cimmore	24 35	
5 20	Banff	23 45	
E 11 10 AR	Donald	DE B 17 55	
GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.	
A 10 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 20 30	
13 55	Dominion City	17 05	
A 14 30 AR	Emersol	LV A 16 30	
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
G 15 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 15	
G 17 30 AR	West Selkirk	LV F 7 50	
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
G 9 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 14 30	
10 00	Stony Mountain	13 30	
F 10 30 AR	Stonewall	LV G 13 00	
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.	
12 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 30	
13 23	Headingley	14 40	
18 38	Treherne	9 52	
F 19 35	Holland	8 55	
G 21 00 AR	Glenboro	LV G 7 15	
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.	
G 5 F		G 5 F	
9 45 12 40 LV	Winnipeg	AR 12 50 15 35	
11 20 14 37	Morris	11 20 13 32	
11 47 15 15	Rosenfeldt	10 52 12 55	
12 15 13 35	Gretna	10 25 14 35	
16 32 18 05	Morden	11 45 13 05	
17 40 19 55	AR	LV 10 22 10 40	
18 00	Manitou	AR	
19 04	Pilot Mound	9 17	
19 15	Crystal City	9 01	
20 05	Cartwright	8 12	
20 48	Killarney	7 05	
22 35 AR	Deloraine	LV 5 15	

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B, daily except Tuesday. C, daily except Wednesday. D, daily except Thursday. E, daily except Friday. F, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. G, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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ELINOR.

"Elinor," tenderly, "I have loved you so long. Must the devotion of years have been lavished in vain?"

The pleading accents awoke no answering sentiment. The fair, white face is calm. A faint, pitying smile hovers around the tender curves of the sweet mouth.

"Disdain," he thinks, "were better than such supreme indifference. 'Elinor!' What a passionate yearning is in the low cry!"

"Don't, please, Arthur! I almost feel as if I must be terribly to blame for your suffering."

"You to blame? Ah, no, dearest. I could not help loving you from the moment when, a youth of fifteen, I first saw you in church. I said to myself: 'This Arthur Gordon, there is one girl in the world for you!' From that time forth my only happiness consisted in thinking of you; planning what I could do to give you pleasure. After four years of such worship, I have been unable to move your heart. I have touched your life so lightly that, were you never to see me again, you would not bestow upon me one regret."

"Indeed, you wrong me," interrupted the young lady, earnestly. "Elinor Garrison never forgets a friend—and who has been a truer friend to the orphan than you, my brother?"

Gordon raised her dainty hand to his lips with reverent gesture. "I accept the title, dear love," he said, gravely. "If I may not be more to you, at least I will be your brother, ever ready to care for your interests, loving you with all my might, yet hoping for nothing in return."

A slight blush stained the pale cheeks. "You are too noble, Arthur. You deserve more. Forget me; and find another upon whom to pour out such disinterested affection."

"The world holds no other for me," he answered, tenderly, a beautiful smile illuminating his frank countenance.

Meeting those clear, gray eyes, Elinor felt that there was a man to be trusted. Why could she not care for him as she desired? Rich, handsome, upright, what more could any woman demand? She sighed.

"You have heard the latest, of course, Elinor," he said, inquiringly, as she tossed aside her gloves, preparatory to spending an hour or so with her friend.

"No," answered Miss Garrison.

"Why, I thought he must have told you himself, so I ran over purposely to hear all about it."

"Of whom are you speaking?" was the quiet response.

"Of Arthur Gordon. His engagement to a Miss Marion Hepworth of Boston is announced," watching Elinor furtively as she answered.

The latter appeared courteously interested—nothing more, as she resumed the etching which Olive Lindsey's entrance had interrupted.

"You are not mistaken, Olive?" with a great assumption of indifference.

"Certainly not," with some spirit, as the young lady drew a tiny package of check-book from her pocket and began to work nimbly. "Brother Frank heard it at the club last evening. You know, Elinor, I never repeat a story unless very sure of its truth."

Miss Garrison smiled. I was not doubting you, Elinor," she said, soothingly. "I know you are not a bit of a gossip." A moment later, "Have I shown you my new spring suit?" adroitly turning the conversation.

Once fairly launched upon this fascinating topic, Miss Lindsey forgot to refer again to Gordon's engagement, and after a half hour that seemed interminable to Elinor, took her leave.

"So," thought Elinor, while her red lip curled half scornfully, "this was the end of all those pretensions of undying fidelity."

It was a disappointment to find him no different from other men. Her heart beat more rapidly at the recollection of his last words:

"The world holds no other for me," "Ah!" whispered Elinor, triumphantly. "The loves me only. I wish Miss Hepworth joy of her prize."

In a village, one's private affairs are common property. Every one knew of Gordon's long devotion to Miss Garrison. All were anxious to see how she would stand her knight's desertion.

But none were able to read her real feelings, though many were the surmises.

Gordon was away on business. At the close of a fortnight he returned, and sought Elinor's house the first of any.

Her greeting, though free from embarrassment and perfectly courteous, had a something indefinable, which struck the gentleman.

"Elinor," he said, softly, and his melodious tones thrilled the dormant heart of the woman, "you are not like yourself. Have you forgotten our parting compact, little sister?" a silky mystic brushing the averted cheek.

"That agreement is no longer binding," she cried, indignantly, her usually gentle face flashing. "Do not dare to touch me, Mr. Gordon!"

Excitement lent an additional charm to the mobile face. Gordon smiled at her admiringly. His love, restrained for years, would no more brook control. In an ecstasy of longing he caught her in his arms and kissed her madly, over and over, until the scarlet hue of the beloved countenance warned him to desist.

"I will never forgive you," she panted, breaking from him—"never!" tears rolling swiftly down. "Leave me!"

"What have I done? I have lost her respect, her friendship," thought he rapidly. Yet the bliss of that supreme instant when he had held her close to his robbing heart, more than repaid for the self-denial of the past.

And Elinor? Bewildered, frightened, aroused from her calm apathy to consciousness of the truth, she buried her burning face in the sofa pillow, sobbing. The passionate, uncontrollable ardor of the man had in one moment swept away the barriers of coolness and pride. Elinor Garrison knew that she loved, but alas! the knowledge came too late.

Making her way, Gordon received a warm congratulations upon his en-

gagement that he began to feel annoyed. "Simply because I visit Elinor first, they must see my link our names," he muttered. "It is well she does not hear it. I only wish it were so," a smile playing around his firm mouth.

"Well, when is it to be?" called Miss Olive, sanely, as, obeying a beckoning finger, Gordon drew near her as she sat by the open window. "Now do not pretend ignorance," she continued, "for I want to hear all about her. Is she beautiful, rich, etc.?"

"I shall be better able to answer you when I hear the fair one's name," was the laughing reply.

"What an actor you would have made! The lady lives in Boston, whence a certain gentleman has just returned."

"So, then, they have not referred to Elinor," thought Gordon, thankfully. "I assure you, Miss Lindsey, that I have no idea of whom you are speaking."

Olive laughed. "Miss Hepworth, I believe her name is."

A tall, slim, drabish spinster rose before Gordon's vision. His mouth twitched, but he said nothing.

"Well?" said Olive, inquiringly. "Oh, excuse me, please: good afternoon," and much to the young lady's surprise, the tall figure was striding down the street.

"Manners!" she grumbled, as she closed the window.

Entering the familiar side door, Gordon stepped lightly into the room he had so lately quitted.

Elinor sprang hastily to her feet. The traces of weeping were evident. She would have fled, but strong arms detained her, gathering her in a close, fervent embrace.

A truthful voice murmured tenderly, "It was all a great mistake, darling. How could you doubt me, Elinor?"

"Was it not worth while, since it showed me my heart?" was the low reply, as her shy, glad eyes were lifted to meet her lover's.

LOVE FINDS A WAY

Rosalie and I were seated in the cosy back parlor looking over our wardrobe. I had an array of faded old dresses that I had turned and made over and dyed until there was nothing could be done with them.

Rosalie, who was the pet of the family, exulted in the possession of a new white muslin, and I must say I was a little jealous.

We expected a visit from our cousin, Dale Ardavan, and were rather ashamed of our poor little house and surroundings. Rosalie always appropriated him for herself, as she had done everything since I was a baby, but I liked the big, manly fellow just the same.

If Dale noticed our shabbiness he said nothing about it when he came. I saw very little of him, as I taught the village school, but he was generally on hand to speak a kind word when I started out. Rosalie and he spent whole days together, and it looked very much as though a match would result.

One morning as they were starting off to go to a picnic he stopped me with an earnest look on his face.

"Why will you work yourself to death?" he said. "Better come with us to the woods."

But I shook my head. I could not tell him that mother and Rosalie were dependent on my efforts. All day in the hot school room his kindly eyes followed me and cheered me.

In the afternoon, just as recess was over, a terrible storm came up and I had all that I could do to reassure the children, who were crying around me. I began to pray, for I was terribly frightened at the thunder. The next moment there was a flash of lightning and the roof of the school-house fell in.

I can remember being picked up in some one's strong arms and feeling tears upon my face, and lips pressed to mine; then all was blank again.

But one morning—oh! sweet, blessed relief!—I opened my eyes on our own homely little room, never before a paradise to me. Everything was still, so very still, and I slowly took in each familiar object. Seated by the window, his face hidden in his hands, was Dale Ardavan.

"Dale," I said, in a thin, weak voice, surely not my voice, "come here."

He started forward, but checked the words that rose to his lips, and came and knelt quietly by the bedside, and I am quite sure that there was something moist on the pitiful wasted hands he bent over, but he said never a word.

"Dale," I went on questioning, scarcely positive yet as to my own identity, "I have been very ill."

"Yes, very ill, my—Miriam; but you must not talk, not ever so little. You are better now, so much better, but quiet is essential."

"Tell me then, everything all about it, for I can never rest until the dreaming and the reality are separate and distinct."

He told me then of how he and Rosalie, seeing the storm, had returned from the picnic and he started toward the school-house intending to bring me home, and found nothing but a frightful mass of brick and mortar, of how the village had congregated, and men, women and children to, had worked as never before in an agony of fear, for it was their own flesh and blood that lay buried beneath.

"You escaped better than most of them, Miriam," said Dale in conclusion, "and had it not been for the fever raging in your veins and in many cases inevitable, you would not have suffered greatly from the accident; as it is, you have had an unquestionably severe time. We knew this morning, that there was a little quiver in the voice, 'that the chances were ten to one you would open your eyes on the other world instead of this. Thank God the latter is the case; but I knew it would be too much for you to hear at once,' for I had closed my eyes and the room was swimming round in a whirl."

It was a most sweet coming back to life. Aunt Winnifred, gentle and considerate, showing more tenderness toward me than I had deemed possible. Rosalie, quiescent, to say the least, for she was clever enough to discern that this was the wisest card she could play just now, and Dale Ardavan, with a boy's over-thought-

ful, attentive kindness that left nothing undone that could be done to tempt back my old friends health and strength. Scarcely wonder, then, that my recovery was rapid.

One evening, a bleak, gloomy evening, two raw days later, for me to venture out for my accustomed drive, as I lay on my luxurious easy couch that had found its way along with a great many other comforts into my humble home, the door opened softly and I saw entered, his bright sunny face, smiling away the shadows, gathering with the dreamy twilight.

"A letter for me?" I asked, seeing he brought the mail.

"No," but you may read mine that is, if there is light sufficient," and he came and stood beside me.

"Oh! I can see," I said, reaching up for the letter.

It was short enough, very short, to hold all that it did for me. The experienced physician, who had accepted Dale as his partner for the coming winter, had grown impatient of his prolonged stay and was begging an immediate return.

It had come, then, this thing that I had been resolutely shutting my eyes to for the past few weeks—this thing that was too terrible to even think of. He was going.

The twilight shadows were most welcome now.

"When do you think, Miriam," he asked, half lightly, half earnestly, "that you will be well enough to dispense with my medical attentions?—when will you be your old self, the light-hearted, light-footed little girl that sprang into my arms the first day I came, do you remember?"

I did not answer immediately; I was thinking, thinking that I could never again go back to its old, contented, unbroken level. But such thoughts must not be put into words, and silence could not last forever, and so, after a little, my answer came, common-place and quiet:

"I am getting better and stronger so rapidly, and your duties demand your presence so imperatively, I think I can do very well without you now."

A prim, awkward speech, primly and awkwardly spoken.

Dale laughed and knelt beside me.

"Complimentary, indeed; but suppose, Miriam, that I can never do without you again—at least," slipping an arm about my head, and taking captive both hands, "I do not mean to try the experiment if there is the slightest chance of taking a wife home with me any time between this and Christmas. What do you say, Miriam?"

The twilight shadows were deepening rapidly about us now, but the light of a rapturous love was breaking, and in its golden train sweeping all shadows from our lives.

LOVE AND LOTTERIES.

A Story of Ticket "No. 757,867."

The Onslows were in London when they heard of the great French lottery, and immediately Florry and May, the two sisters, insisted that the family should take a run over to Paris and try their fortune. May has one particular reason for wanting to win some money. She has recently been left a fortune by a distant uncle, but a contestant has arisen and would like to break the will, and the expenses of the lawsuit will probably be heavy. May is in love with young Jack Hatherly, a briefless barrister whom Mr. Onslow regards with anything but favor, because he is poor and not ashamed of it.

As for Florry, she wants to make some money, because she is jealous of her sister May and her superior beauty and because the extra amount she may earn will enable her to dress well.

The girls arrive duly in Paris and for many days they dream about numbers and spend their days in consulting cards and dream-books.

Mr. Onslow presents his daughters each with ten tickets and expresses the hope that they will each bring forth a prize.

At the theatre three nights before the drawing, who should the Onslows meet but Mr. Jack Hatherly, as large as life. May, in spite of her father's frowns, talks to him all the evening and goes home in a flutter of happiness to tell her hope and fears to Miss Sims, her companion. Florry in the meantime, consumed by jealousy, sits in her room shuffling over her lottery tickets and thinking of her interview with a fortune teller that morning who had given her a lucky combination.

Now Florry had no positive and defined reason for wishing to win a prize, as May had, but she had set her heart upon it, nevertheless. She did not see why May should have all the good things of life, while she was left out in the cold, and she set contemplating her tickets and her supposed wrongs till her evil angel was triumphant. She worked herself up to a pitch of mental crookedness which usually culminates in some wicked act. She shuffled the tickets together, drew one out from their centre, and thrust the others into the pocket of her dressing-gown. Then with one ticket in her hand she went toward a door leading from her room into that in which she believed May and Sims to be sleeping.

She opened it very gently—a willow cast a shadowy dim light over the scene. She listened for a moment to her sister's soft breathing, glanced at the bed, where Sims was almost hidden from view by an enormous down-quilt.

"Are you both asleep?" she asked, in a low tone.

Receiving no answer she crept across the room to May's bed, knelt down beside it, abstractedly the tickets with a trembling hand from under the pillow, glanced over them rapidly—the floating wick in its oil bath gave sufficient light.

"757,867!" It was in her pocket in an instant and the ticket she held in her hand put under the pillow with the rest of May's precious board.

Three days have passed, during each of which Mr. Onslow, sometimes accompanied by Jack Hatherly, sometimes alone, goes to the drawing and brings back the numbers of the prize-winning tickets, but as yet neither of the girls has so much as won an omnibus or a pipe of ink, a ton of candles or any other trifle,

although more than half the prize numbers have been drawn.

May is beginning to clamor loudly over her ill luck, but Florry is so reserved and quiet as to make her family fear she is not well, while even Jack, who has caught the general excitement wanders about in a very unsettled manner. On the fourth day, just when the girls are dressed, waiting for Mr. Onslow to come back and take them to dinner, he rushed in, looking very triumphant.

"A prize at last for Florry—757,867!" Florry turns deadly white, and clutches the back of a chair for support, while May cries:

"How delightful, how beautiful! What is it, papa?"

"Thirty thousand francs, my love."

"Oh!" and May gives a little scream. She is charmed at her sister's good fortune, still she is sadly afraid two such prizes will not be bestowed by Fate on the Onslows.

A fearful thud makes her look round. Florry is on the floor, in a dead faint. It is some time before they can revive her, and then she will not explain.

Florry having sufficiently recovered they all went to dinner, but no one ate much. The girls were quite upset; Mr. Onslow was disappointed at not seeing more joy as the result of so much luck, while Jack, who was one of the party, strove in vain to cheer May, who gradually got more and more dispirited as she saw her hopes for a successful prize fading from her view. In fact, when she got back to the hotel she rushed to her own room and let her overwrought feelings loose in a torrent of tears, during the shedding of which she was surprised by Sims, who she thought was safe at the Hippodrome, where she had expressed her intention of going with one of the other maids staying in the hotel.

"My darling Miss May, what is the matter? Pray don't cry like that."

"Nothing, Sims;

"No, that I won't, as long as I can be a comfort to you, and I believe I can. Is it about that dratted ticket you are crying?"

"Oh, I don't know. It is very wicked, but I do feel so disappointed. I wanted some money so much. You know what for."

"And you shall have it, sure as my name is Sims. Miss Florry has no more right to that prize than I have, who hadn't a ticket."

"Oh, Sims, how can you say so?"

"Didn't I see her come in with my own eyes in the dead of night, take a ticket from beneath your own precious pillow and put one of hers in its place?"

"Oh, Sims, you must be dreaming. Florry would not do such a thing."

"No more dreaming than I am at this moment, but if you don't believe me just look for yourself. Your tickets all run straight on. You've showed them to me often enough."

"Yes, they began at 757,853."

"Then how could Miss Florry have number 757,867, if she hadn't cheated?"

"I don't know what her numbers were," said May, thoughtfully. Then she started up: "I can't believe it, Sims! I don't want to; let us say no more about it."

"Leave it there!" cried the indignant Sims; "that I won't, as sure as tickets is tickets! I'll tell my master. I shouldn't never rest happy in my bed again if I hadn't seen justice done."

"Oh, no, no, Sims; dear, kind Sims! You will not tell on Florry. I can bear disappointment and waiting. I'm sure to marry Jack some day, but you must not get Florry into."

She did not finish her sentence; on the threshold of the door stood Florry, her cheeks aglow, her eyes gleaming.

"Sims is right, May," she said, in a very low voice. "The ticket that won the prize is yours." May sprang forward.

"You darling Flo, and you won it for me! How did you know that was the lucky number?"

"I was told by a divine de cartes, whom I went to see the other day."

"You go old sister! Do you think your divine will be able to predict the result of the lawsuit? Sims, did I not tell you that Florry was incapable of a base action? She did this for me. Beg her pardon directly."

So generous-hearted May helped her sister out of the scrape, and Florry was more than grateful. May won her lawsuit with the money the lottery brought in, and now signs herself Mrs. John Hatherly.

Suffering in Silence, or For a Brother's Life.

Ida Gray was an orphan living with her sister's family in a Western village. The Hilttons had welcomed her to their home and her sister's husband, Herbert, had tried his best to make her comfortable. In time his brother Ralph fell in love with her, and it was decided that as soon as the house he was building was completed they should be married.

It was about this time that a great trouble fell upon that peaceful household. Herbert Hiltton had had some trouble with a notorious character named Fallin, and in time a bitter enmity grew up between them.

Hiltton found his cattle dying off by poison, and one day when he heard that Fallin had shot his pet dog Juno in malice, he took down his gun from the wall, saying:

"I'll settle Fallin if I catch him."

Ralph felt alarmed, knowing his brother's temper, and soon followed him to see what happened.

The next day as the family were all sitting down to breakfast the Sheriff of the county appeared in the doorway and announced that he had come to arrest Ralph Hiltton.

The man Fallin had been found murdered and something of Ralph's near by. A curious pipe that had been given him by Ida Gray, his betrothed.

"May I speak to my brother a moment?" asked the prisoner, and the Sheriff, who disliked his task, readily consented to give the permission.

Ralph drew his brother aside and said:

"For God's sake keep still about last night. You've got a family and I haven't. I'll bear the punishment."

"But why should I you? Neither one of us should be hanged for the crime. In a few days you will be a free man," and there was no fear in his tone.

Ida looked at him wonderingly at the other's face as he spoke away.

He had resolved that he would make no secret of his case, and maintained all the time through his trial.

The next day he was in court, with a reputation for him in guilty, with a reputation for him in guilty, with a reputation for him in guilty.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life in stead of hanging.

When the prison walls closed about him, in all probability for the whole of his remaining days, it can be imagined that there was deep mourning within the family circle at the farm house, of which he had been the light and a comfort.

Ida's betrothed—Ida—had one secret hidden with her heart which kept her from sinking entirely under the blow.

To her alone had Ralph broken his resolute silence; but it was under a promise of secrecy which she would have died rather than break.

"I will ease my heart by telling it to you, Ida, because, out of all the world, you are the one who has a right to know the truth. I am innocent to the crime as you are, but I choose to suffer in place of the real offender; and if you are the loyal little woman I think you to be, you will abide unquestionably by my decision."

And Ida raised by his confiding belief and trust in her to the lofty plane of self-sacrifice upon which Ralph himself stood, made no outcry.

She accepted the situation in the same light as Ralph, and if any suspicion as to the identity of the real sinner ever entered her mind, it went no farther.

She with the remainder of the afflicted family, went on in the round of daily duties quietly and uncomplainingly.

Sheriff Kendall was not satisfied with the result of the case, and he did his best to try and find a way to help the prisoner. A few weeks after Ralph had entered his prison a burglar in a neighboring town was shot down one night. The Sheriff was given charge of the man's effects. What was his delight to find in an old portmanteau a paper from which had been torn the gunwads found near the spot of Fallin's murder, and the amber mouthpieces of the pipe.

There was little delay in making out the paper to set Ralph free, and then Kendall went on with the good news that the real murderer had been found, and that he was declared to be innocent, and was no longer a prisoner.

Ralph listened to him in a dazed sort of way at first and then he astonished Kendall by exclaiming:

"Then Herbert did not kill Fallin, after all? How I have misjudged him! I, in my way, have been as unjust to him as my fellow-men have been to me."

"Then that was where the trouble lay, was it?" said Kendall. "You sacrificed your self for Herbert, did you? Well, no one need to tell me there is no affection in the world, after this. But come, we will go and carry our glad news to Herbert and to the rest."

After the first rejoicing at Ralph's return were over, he turned to his brother.

"Herbert," he said, "I must make a confession before I rest contented. I thought you gave Fallin his death-blow. Will you forgive me for misjudging you so cruelly?"

"You have as much to forgive as I have. Ralph, for I thought you had taken revenge upon him for killing Juno. And, instead, you allowed yourself to be stamped a criminal to shield the brother you thought guilty. How can I repay you Ralph?"

"By cheering up and trying to look like yourself again, Herbert. You have grown ten years older since I have been in prison."

"I shall grow young again now, Ralph. For I feel so happy and light-hearted as seeing you again that it takes me back to my boyish days."

"And, Ida, come here and listen to me. I want my faithful little girl to promise me one thing. Will she?"

"What is it, Ralph?" asked Ida, blushing and trembling at the words which she knew by intuition were to follow.

"Let us celebrate the happy day of my release by another event which is of as great importance to my happiness. Let us be married as soon as we can summon the minister. Let his be our bridal day."

"Be it as you will, Ralph," said Ida.

And they were married accordingly, all their neighbors turning out to give eclat to the joyous event.

Mrs. Ole Bell has taken Mr. Edwin Booth's house on Chestnut Street, Boston, for next winter.

Mrs. Ewing Winslow, of Boston, formerly Miss Kate Reynolds, is spoken of as the only successor to Fanny Kemble as a reader.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, now in Paris, will go to the City of Mexico in September to arrange for the publication there of a Spanish-American newspaper.

Dr. Grace Wolcott was sent as a delegate by the very conservative Massachusetts Medical Society to the recent Medical Convention at Chicago.

Isabella and Mary Prince, who have taken charge of a school in Japan, were formerly teachers in Portland, Maine, and later in San Francisco, California.

Miss Tillie May Forney, daughter of the late J. W. Forney, founder of the "Philadelphia Press," is announced as assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Leisure Hours."

Miss Farren and Miss Ebel Dickens (granddaughter of Charles Dickens) have started a typewriting office in London, and make a specialty of prompt-books and works for theatres.

Preparation of Coffee in the Land of the Nile.

Inquiry into the method of preparing the delicious coffee of Egypt-coffee served in minute cups, even smaller than the after dinner coffee cups of France and of the same straight sided shape—brought to light the following facts: First, the coffee should be pure Mocha from the island of Socatra, by the way, it is almost impossible to get the real article, since it is so much adulterated. Then the coffee is ground as fine as flour. Next a small amount of the coffee and the necessary amount of sugar are put into a brass or copper vessel shaped exactly like an ordinary baby's tin rattle with the cover taken off of one of the ends. The cup is then formed and containing the mixture of coffee and sugar is filled nearly full of water and is held by the handle over the fire until the coffee boils, then it is withdrawn and allowed to cool a moment, and then held over the fire and the coffee allowed to come to a boil again; once more it is cooled and after the coffee comes to a boil the third time it is ready and is poured into little cups. The brass coffee boiler generally holds enough for two cups, though larger ones are sometimes used, some holding four cups. The liquid is thick and brownish black with a light colored froth on the top, and is delicious.

After the coffee is drunk at the bottom of the cup remains about three teaspoonsful of sediment, that is like thick mud and is the coffee deposit. This coffee and a glass of water and an amber mouthpiece on the end of the ten foot long flexible stem of the narghileh are the sights above the tables in all directions, and, searching below, we find scattered around the glass vessels half filled with water to which the snaky stem may be traced.

THE NARGHILEH.

It is decidedly a lazy man's smoke, as the tobacco is very mild and half an hour is required to get half a smoke, and how long a pipe will last no one knows. An hour and a half is as long as I have smoked in one, and then it was puffing away better than ever. It may take an inveterate smoker to enjoy one of these water pipes, but when the inveterate smoker gets out he obtains a real treat after a long and tiring day, and does not get any harm out of drawing too hard. Smoking a narghileh differs from other kinds of smoking in that the smoke all goes through the water below and is thus purified, and also in the method, because in place of short puffs is substituted a deep breath and the smoke is taken into the lungs. It is not possible to smoke the narghileh as a pipe is smoked, so that those desiring to inhale tobacco should never attack this water pipe, also called the "double-bubble," which seems a very good name and appropriate, too, as it expresses the noise made by the separate bubbles as they rise to the surface of the water from the bottom of the vertical pipe that leads up to the tobacco.

The natives take their coffee and a strong puff at the pipe, which is a regular piece of furniture, as soon as they get up in the morning, and seem to keep at it all day, too. They claim that the narghileh is good for colds, and they deserve credit for having found an agreeable thing that is good for any ailment and that will replace fried onions around the neck of the unfortunate soul with the cold.

The cafe is as great an institution with the people of the orient as it is with the French, and the warm climate makes the shaded outdoor tables the popular ones, and they are crowded all day, whether along the Mohammed Ali square and in the crowded business places or in the back alleyways where the visitors sit or recline on cane bottomed lounges and meditatively draw long draughts of peace. Where all these men get a living is a mystery, as thousands of them seem to do nothing all day but drink coffee and smoke. The shopkeeper in his little 10x10 store smokes his narghileh while waiting for a customer. The thing is as necessary to an Egyptian as his hat, and possibly more so; and the comfortable expression on the face of one of these smokers is good to see.

Pay or Pass.

There is a general interchange of passes among railroad men, and the president and vice-president of the large railroads often have passes all over the country. President Roberts is a very strict man. One very stormy day in winter he got on the New York division, and took a seat in the middle car. The conductor knew him, as we all do, and when he passed him, the president simply nodded. It was a catch; and Roberts was only trying to see if his man would break the rules, and not make him show his pass. The conductor told him the train again, Roberts rose from his seat, and tapping him on the shoulder, said:—

"See here, you have not seen my pass." "No, sir," faltered the conductor; "but I know who you are." "That makes no difference," retorted Roberts, with a frown. "The rules are made to be obeyed, and not to be broken. The rules laid down for your guidance say that any passenger who has neither a ticket nor a pass must pay his fare, or else you must eject him from the train." "Yes, I know it," replied the conductor; "but—"

"No 'buts.' Now you may go." "I haven't seen your pass yet, though," demurely remarked the ticket-puncher, wishing to demonstrate the thoroughness of the lesson. "That's right," replied Roberts, approvingly. "Make no difference between the president of the road and the poorest passenger." He reached into his inside coat pocket, and then into his vest pockets. His face grew red, and he fumbled around his hip pockets. The conductor grinned. Roberts' sallow complexion grew paler, and then redder. He went through all his pockets again, but no passes. The conductor's smile grew more expansive. "Humph!" exclaimed the president. "Very singular—very! Well—just stop

as you pass this way again." The conductor stopped, and the president drily handed him a five dollar bill, and told him to take out the fare. He had left his book of passes at his office.

State Bread.

A great deal of bread is thrown away by those who can ill afford it, from lack of knowledge how to utilize it. On the farm, in most instances, of course, stale bread is not wholly lost, for if wet a little it makes good food for the poultry, or may be given to the pigs, but this is not the best way to make use of it even by those who have poultry and pigs.

There are many ways to utilize stale bread. It makes delicious griddle-cakes when soaked in cold water. Three small slices with water enough to cover them should be sufficient, when the milk and flour are added, to make two quarts of batter. Some prefer to put in one egg, while others like them fully as well without. When the bread is soaked soft, make it fine with a spoon, add the milk and sufficient flour to stiffen enough so that the cakes can be easily turned. If sour milk is used add to the batter one even teaspoonful of soda. If you do not use sour milk use twice as much cream of tartar as soda. French toast, always a favorite dish with children, can be made of thin slices cut from a stale loaf and moistened in milk and eggs—two eggs to a pint of milk—and then fried on a griddle with a mixture of butter and lard or butter and beef drippings, and may be eaten with sugar or syrup, like griddle-cakes.

Pieces of bread which are not too hard can be made into a resemblance of turkey dressing. Cut the bread into dice, and if you have a quantity of gravy from which fat can be taken, left from any kind of roast—though a piece of butter will do as well—thoroughly grease the bottom of a spider, put in the bread, with some little chunks of butter and plenty of seasoning; then pour enough boiling water on to moisten it, cover tightly, and, in a moment, it will steam through, and you can stir it, and either brown a little or have it moist like dressing. It should be eaten with gravy over it, and is a good substitute for potatoes. The little dry, hard pieces and crusts which always accumulate can be put in a pie-pan in an oven that is just hot enough to dry and make them a light brown, then roll them fine and put away to use in making croquettes, frying fish, etc. Even these slightly browned crumbs make excellent griddle-cakes with the addition of one egg and a handful of flour and milk to a batter. Stale bread may be utilized in making a custard pudding also. The fact is, that where economy is the rule bread will not be thrown away.

An Asian California.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the Journal des Debats gives an interesting description of the new California, as the new gold mines discovered in the valley of the Dalgute River are called. This valley is upon the Chinese bank of the Amoor, opposite the Russian Colony of Tschachino, and as the soil is very marshy, and there are no roads, it is only accessible in winter. Gold was first discovered there in May, 1884, and it soon attracted a great many adventurers, the earliest comers being Russian deserters and escaped convicts from Siberia, and by the month of January in last year there was a colony of 9000 Russians, the total having been very much increased since, while there are also about 6000 Chinese and 1500 adventurers of different nationalities, the last named of whom have joined the Russians, the organization of the colony being altogether Russian. The gold-finders are divided into 722 articles (small groups) of workmen, all of whom are absolutely equal. These articles elect twelve elders (starchina), who do not work themselves, but superintend the diggings and receive a salary of 200 roubles a month. They are selected from among the dealers in gold and the tavern keepers, and form a sort of district police corps. They do not meet with any interference from the Chinese authorities in this remote valley, the laws of which are very simple but severe, the penalty of death being inflicted for cheating at play, for adulterating the gold dust, or for theft; while flogging is inflicted for drunkenness during the hours of labour or for bringing females into the colony. Since the foundation of the colony there have been only three murders and two inflictions of the death penalty, a Russian having been hung for adulterating the gold dust, and a Jew flogged to death for having spread false news as to the approach of a body of Russian troops, hoping thereby to send down the price of gold owing to the panic. There are twenty-seven taverns in the colony, and, owing to the competition, the prices are not high, except for spirits. The gold-fields, which are twenty-five miles in length by three miles broad, are said to be very rich, and seven pounds of gold are obtained from thirty-two hundred-weight of gravel, even with the primitive mode of washing adopted there.

The "Foe" Habit in Italy.

With every cup of coffee or cigar or glass of wine or cognac that you buy you are expected to give a fee "for the bottle" as the expression goes in the North and "for macaroni" in the South. This system has given rise to all sorts of tricks or what in this ingenious age might be termed "improvements." Thus—it is the custom in Italian cafes to return change on a small plate on which the guest usually leaves one or two soldi or 5 centime pieces for the waiter. Now a soldo is much larger than half a franc, so that the latter can be completely covered by the former. It happens frequently that a person finds among the change returned by the waiter a half-franc covered by a soldo, the expectation and hope, of course, being that the soldo covering the half-franc would be left for the waiter and the American would realize that "now you don't see it, now you do."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, in answer to inquiries from a friend who had heard through the newspapers that his health was very much impaired and that he contemplated retirement in consequence, says his health has not been so good for years as it is now, and as for retirement, he has no such purpose in view. His appearance and activity in the performance of his duties certainly bears out these statements.

Preliminaries to Killing Mad Dogs in India.

The amusing, and at the same time instructive commentary on the new local self-government policy in India is afforded by the following resolution, recently issued by a municipal committee in the northwest provinces. The subject is the destruction of mad dogs:

"It is no doubt impossible to ascertain the degree of madness of a dog killed, and the only possible way of determining the question is that whenever the sweepers notice any dog of serial madness, such as has begun to bite and assault people, they should report it to the Munshiram, who will issue proper orders for killing the dog; and after it has been examined by the native doctor, the person who will kill it shall be rewarded annas eight for each of such dogs. The symptoms of usual madness in a dog are: First, attack on the people. Second, not recognizing his master. Third, senselessness in general. When these symptoms be proved to have been truly shown by the dog, such a dog will be taken as mad, and unscrupulously killed on the spot, and the person entitled will be awarded annas four for each of such dogs."

This almost rivals the story of the country station master who telegraphed up to headquarters: "Tiger jumping about platform. Please telegraph orders."

A Candid King.

King Frederick VI., of Denmark, traveling through Jutland, entered a school, and found the children lively, intelligent and ready to answer questions. "Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?" With one accord they cried: "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Christian IV."

A little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, raised her hand. "Do you know another?" asked the King. "Yes—Frederick VI." "What great act did he perform?" "The girl hung her head and stammered: "I don't know." "Be comforted, my child," said the King; "I don't know either."

Cucumber Catsup.

Grate three dozen large cucumbers and twelve white onions; put three handfuls of salt over them. Let them soak twenty-four hours, then drain them; soak also a cupful and a half of mustard seed for the same length of time. Then drain them and add the mustard seed to the cucumbers with two spoonfuls of whole pepper, put them in a jar, cover with vinegar and cork tight; keep in a dry place.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR. This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Paley, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE AND CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE. Price \$1 per Bottle or Six Bottles for \$5. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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New subscribers may have their choice of the above offer, or THE FARMER for 12 months with either of the premiums specified below.

Anyone sending us \$3. for three subscriptions will receive one copy of the NOR'-WEST FARMER free for period as above. EVERY FARMER, and every one wanting to know the live facts of Northwestern farming, should BUY THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and read it. He will find there a full line of information about Dairy, Stock Breeding, Field and Garden work, sketches of the best farms and most reliable modes of cultivation, news notes from all parts of the country, and able discussions by practical farmers of the most important aspect of every branch of Northwestern farming. For the household there will be found selected readings, grave and gay, in prose and verses, and no pains will be spared to keep the publication abreast of the wants of the times. Our matter is suited to the latitude and longitude of the centre of the Dominion and only such papers as are really appropriate to the wants of the country ever find a place there.

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Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—"Colonel Quaritch."

—New story in two weeks—"Colonel Quaritch."

—The late variable weather has made severe colds fashionable.

—The tax collector has been round this week and everybody is not happy. The fire rate counts up.

—After Sunday next, the post-office here will be open to boxholders only. Why should it be open at all?

—There is to be an eclipse of the sun on new years day. Let us hope there will be no sons eclipsed that day.

—There will be a meeting of the Executive of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance here this afternoon at 14 o'clock.

—The skating rink is expected to be ready for the public to-morrow evening. Mr. Vickers is fixing the rink up in good shape.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school will give their annual Christmas entertainment on Monday evening, the 24th inst. (Christmas Eve).

—In our report of the meeting of the Agricultural Society we omitted to mention that W. Syme Redpath was elected secretary-treasurer.

—Owing to illness of the editor and in the family of one of our employees we are a little late in issuing THE PROGRESS this week. We trust it will not occur again.

—Mr. P. E. Durst, of Brandon, will shortly open a watchmaker and jewelry store here, on or about the 22nd inst., in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. C. C. Bailey.

—W. G. Vickers has fitted up the Qu'Appelle skating rink for the season of 1888-9, and will be in constant attendance. Buy your tickets at once at Mr. Beauchamp's store.

—A Christmas draw will take place at Whiting Bros. on Saturday evening, 22nd of December, at 8 o'clock, for five ornamented iced cakes. Sixty numbers are to be drawn, five of which take the cakes. Tickets, 25 cents.

—We learn from a letter recently received from His Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle that since he arrived in England he has travelled a distance of over five thousand miles over English railways. He is delivering lectures throughout the country and raising funds for the endowment of the bishopric of Qu'Appelle. So soon as that is accomplished it is expected that a new bishopric will be created in the Northwest Territories.

—Those who are in the habit of indulging in rifle practice near town should be careful of the direction their balls may take. A few days ago a ball entered Mr. Frank Marwood's blacksmith shop through the front door. Though no one was hurt, yet the ball whizzed too near to a gentleman there to be comfortable. It is not long since a ball passed through the glass front of Mr. Bradley's business place. Those who are culpable should beware ere they get into serious trouble.

—Mrs. Guerin, assisted by Mr. Guerin and Mr. J. P. Jones, will give two grand dramatic and musical recitals (by the kind permission of A. J. Baker, Esq.) in the immigration buildings, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first and second days of January, 1889, commencing each night punctually at eight. The programs will be selected from the following pieces: "Our Bitterest Foe," a touching episode of the Franco-German war; a comic opera, entitled "A Fit of the Blues," a comic interlude from "Oliver Twist," entitled "Bumbles Courtship," and a scene from the Hunchback recitals, Sergeant Buz-buz for the Plaintiff, Dickens' Greenwich Fair, Rubenstein's piano playing, Parental Ode, besides songs, organ solos, etc. Mrs. Bulyea will preside at the organ. Admission each night, 50 cents. Tickets may be secured at the usual places.

—Of course you will read it—"Colonel Quaritch"—H. Rider Haggard's latest and greatest story. Look out for it in THE PROGRESS.

—Are municipal matters so uninteresting that the ratepayers are prepared to pay the piper and never dance out some new candidates for municipal honors?

—There will no preaching in the the Methodist church on Sunday morning, but prayer meeting instead. Mr. Andrews will preach in the evening at the usual hour.

—We have a fine poem this week from Mr. Tom Jerrold, son of the famous Douglas Jerrold, dramatist and author. The poem is entitled "Coming Winter in the Northwest."

—The judgment of the Qu'Appelle magistrates in the prairie fire cases has been set aside by the full Supreme Court in banc at Regina on a writ of certiorari.

—On Thursday evening next Rev. A. Andrews, of Qu'Appelle, will deliver a lecture at Kenlis, and on Friday evening a magic lantern entertainment will be given in the same place. Tickets admitting bearer to both evenings' treat, 50 cents.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in McLane's hall on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, for general business. All members of the Association and friends of the party are respectfully invited to attend.

—The Christmas fancy goods at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall are the finest ever brought into Qu'Appelle. There is a great variety to choose from, and the prices are low. The Christmas cards are the best and cheapest in town. Call and see.

—The public school examinations will take place on Tuesday afternoon next, the 18th inst. Parents and friends are cordially invited to be present. They should attend in order to show their interest in the educational training of their children.

—Mr. Jos. C. Machesney, foreman in THE PROGRESS printing office, was called to his home north of Fort Qu'Appelle on Friday last on account of the dangerous illness of his mother with inflammation of the lungs. The latest report is that she is improving.

—The election of officers for the ensuing year in Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge took place on Tuesday evening last. The following were elected: G. B. Murphy, W.M.; H. Jagger, S.W.; J. A. Cowan, J.W.; E. W. Warner, Treas.; J. H. McCaul, Sec.; A. N. Wismer, Tyler.

—We will in two weeks commence the publication in THE PROGRESS of H. Rider Haggard's latest and greatest story, "Colonel Quaritch." This great story has not yet been issued in book form in Canada, and we have been fortunate in securing the right to give it to our readers at this early date.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, M.T.L., returned home from Regina on Tuesday night last, the Legislative Assembly having prorogued. From his knowledge of the inner working of the present system of the Northwest Government, he is of the opinion that a full responsible Government would be preferable, and we are inclined to think he is about right.

—The Methodist Sunday school will hold their annual Christmas tree and entertainment in the Methodist Church on Tuesday night (Christmas), the 25th inst. The program will consist of singing by the children, dialogues, recitations, etc. Santa Claus will distribute the presents from the tree. Citizens are requested to use the tree for conveying presents to their friends. Nothing that will injure the feelings of any will be allowed on the tree. Admission, 25 cents; all children free. Proceeds in aid of the school.

—A desperate fight occurred between Catholics and Socialists at Amsterdam on Sunday. The police fired on the combatants and wounded several.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The examinations for promotions in the Qu'Appelle public school passed off with great credit to the able and energetic principal, Mr. D. S. McCannell, and his highly efficient assistant, Miss Bulyea. Under their guidance the pupils have shown marked progress in their studies. The following is a list of the promotions:

From Second to Third—Wm. Edwards, Victor Weidman, Rose Glover, Lena McLane, Wm. Pinder, Lizzie Scott, Mary Talbot, Jas. Wilson, Jas. McIntosh.

From Third to Fourth—Gertie Davidson, Hilda Weidman, Jane McLane, Louis Talbot.

From Fourth to Fifth—Flo. Glover, Min. Wismer, Wm. Davidson, Fan. Gibson, Har. Nelson, Geo. Davidson, Mable Talbot, Hector Davis, Maggie Bradley.

From Second Primer to Second Reader—Albert Nesbit, Harry Benner, Emeline Scott, Maud McLane, Evelyn Benner, Charles Downley.

From First to Second Primer—Annie Bestwick, James Strong, Annie Good.

The public examination will take place on Wednesday afternoon next. Parents and friends are invited to be present.

GRIP'S COMIC ALMANAC.—This well-known annual, for 1889, is now in the book-stores. For ten years Canada's "own and only" Comic Almanac has delighted her people, and the new number is decidedly the best of the lot. The calendar pages are unique and ingenious; the double page cartoon, "Irrepressible Tug of War," is first-class, while there are several full-page cartoons of no less merit, and any number of side-splitting illustrations. The letter-press is capital reading. Ten cents will secure the book at any newsdealer's—a modest tax for so enjoyable a *melange*, surely.

SWEARING.

To curse and to swear and take God's name in vain
Seems a practice of which most men are proud.
As the noisome words from their lips flow fast,
In verbal garbage undisguisedly loud.
This country is vast, and one day will be great;
If to stop certain things we are caring,
Not the least among these, we all of us know,
Is the terrible habit of swearing.
—Jesso.

It is understood the Earl of Norbury has invested a large sum of money in mines in the vicinity of Cochrane, N.W.T., and is about to work them on a large scale. Already about forty or fifty families are settled at the place, and it is understood that application has been made for the establishment of a post-office.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle Liberal Conservative Association will be held in McLane's Hall

On Friday, the 28th inst.,

at 3 o'clock, for general business. All members of the Association and friends of the party are respectfully invited to attend.
A. WEBSTER,
President.

WANTED.

BY A LADY, a situation as a House-keeper.
Apply at
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C. A. BENNER

Has opened up a

MEAT SHOP.

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Dec. 7, 1888.

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ETC., ETC.

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SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

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—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

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WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Direct from Eastern Manufacturers,
One Carload of

**Parlor Suites,
Bed-room suites,
Longes,
Easy Chairs,
Sideboards,
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Chairs of all sorts.

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Qu'Appelle, Dec. 12, 1888.

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FIVE HANDSOME LITHOGRAPHED PLATES accompany the paper, the principal one being a scene from Vancouver Park, B.C., from a painting by Mr. L. R. O'Brien, the celebrated Canadian artist.

MECHANICALLY the XMAS GLOBE will be in every way first-class and no expense will be spared in having it surpass anything of the kind heretofore published in this country.

AS THE DEMAND will be very great, we would advise intending purchasers to leave their orders at their newsdealer's or send direct to this office, not later than the end of the present month, as the supply will necessarily be limited and we cannot undertake to print a second edition.

The price has been placed at ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.

It is intended to have the edition ready the first week in December in order to allow plenty of time for mailing copies long distances so as to reach destination before Christmas.

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